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CONTENTS

Near East & South Asia

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 July Middle East and South Asia Review ..... AA 1

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

PLO Baghdad Offices To Transfer to Sanaa *[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 30 Jun]* ..... DD 1
Yasir 'Arafat To Visit USSR in September *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 29 Jun]* ..... DD 1
PFLP Criticizes Hani al-Hasan's Cairo Visit *[Monte Carlo]* ..... DD 1

OPEC AFFAIRS

Saudi Oil Minister: 'No Plans' To Visit Iraq *[SPA]* ..... EE 1

ALGERIA

Libyan Leader Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit ..... A 1
Defense Officials Hold Talks *[JANA]* ..... A 1
Bitat Lauds Revolutions' Unity ..... A 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Commission ..... A 1
Interviewed on Cooperation *[Tripoli]* ..... A 1
Holds Talks With President *[Tripoli]* ..... A 1
Departs 1 Jul ..... A 2
President Opens 18th FLN Central Committee Session ..... A 2
Security Forces Kill Islamic Activist 29 Jun ..... A 3

EGYPT

Foreign Minister Meets With Palestinian Official *[Monte Carlo]* ..... C 1
Soviet Foreign Trade Delegation Departs ..... C 1
Thai Senate President Ends Visit, Departs ..... C 1
Delegation Leaves for Algeria; To Meet Bendjedid ..... C 1
London Broadcast on Tank Production Criticized ..... C 1
Media Report on Recent Libyan Activities ..... C 2
'Terrorist' Assigned to Warsaw ..... C 2
Oil Produced To Counteract 'Collapse' ..... C 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Behind Murder *[AL-AKHBAR 29 Jun]* ..... C 2

LIBYA

Visit by Soviet Military Delegation Continues ..... D 1
General Tours Naval School ..... D 1
Delegation Visits Repair Shop ..... D 1
Received by Armed Forces Chief ..... D 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Visit to Algeria ..... D 1
PFLP's Jibril Lauds Al-Qadhdhafi's Algeria Visit ..... D 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Cancels Contract With Peugeot *[Paris]* ..... D 1

SUDAN

Al-Banna Issues Statement on Peace Plan ..... G 1
Libyan Envoy Denies Garang Movement Still Aided *[AL-USBU' 30 Jun]* ..... G 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

PDRY

Al-Bid Outlines Goals of Party Conference ..... J 1
Council Discusses Media, Currency Exchange ..... J 1
Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit to Djibouti *[cross-reference]* ..... J 1

IRAQ

Reports From Gulf War Battlefronts Continue ..... K 1
Claims of Downed Plane 'Lies' ..... K 1
Communique No 2,728 Issued ..... K 1
Bombing of Civilians Denied ..... K 1
UN Informed of Iranian Shelling of Civilians ..... K 1
Yugoslav Paper Interviews President Husayn 3 Jun *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 24 Jun]* ..... K 2
Saddam Husayn Receives Nicaraguan Vice President ..... K 5
Ramadan, Delegation Depart for Moscow 1 Jul ..... K 5

ISRAEL

Speculation Growing on Weizman Moscow Invitation *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Jul]* ..... L 1
Unsure on July Arrival of Soviet Delegation *[HA'ARETZ 2 Jul]* ..... L 1
MK Arad Returns From Women's Conference in USSR *['AL HAMISHMAR 1 Jul]* ..... L 1
HADASHOT on Tamir Contacts With PRC Diplomats *[30 Jun]* ..... L 1
Paper Views Planned Visit of U.S. Envoy to Syria *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Jul]* ..... L 2
State Comptroller Criticizes Decisions on Lavi *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Jul]* ..... L 2
Defense, IDF Sources on Report *['AL HAMISHMAR 1 Jul]* ..... L 3
Committee To Summon Ministers ..... L 3
Rabin Comments on Lavi Cost *[HA'ARETZ 1 Jul]* ..... L 3
Rabin on Meeting With Weinberger ..... L 4
Shamir Supports Rabin Trip ..... L 4
No-Confidence Motion Defeated ..... L 5
Meir Kahane Pledges Allegiance to Knesset ..... L 5
Report on 'Nazi Hunter' Arrival in Jordan ..... L 5
Husayn Refuses to Meet Klarsfeld ..... L 5

JORDAN

Austrian President Waldheim Arrives in Amman ..... M 1
Begins Talks With Husayn ..... M 1
King Husayn's Banquet Speech ..... M 1
Waldheim's Banquet Speech ..... M 2
Austria's Mock on Relations With Arabs, Israel *[Vienna ORF]* ..... M 3
Husayn Comments on Mideast Problems, Solutions *[NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG 1 Jul]* ..... M 4

LEBANON

AFP Cites Kidnappers' Statement on Glass *[AFP]* ..... N 1
Syria's Kan'an Goes for Consultations in Damascus *[VONR]* ..... N 1
Al-Tufayli Rules Out 'Confrontation' With Syrians ..... N 1
Hizballah Denies Delegation Sent to Syria *[RFL]* ..... N 1
Islamic Brigades Claim Attack on Syrian Position *[VOL]* ..... N 1

SYRIA

Cypriot Foreign Minister Arrives, Holds Talks ..... O 1
Khaddam Receives Soviet Cosmonaut 30 Jun ..... O 1

AFGHANISTAN

Najibullah Addresses Reconciliation Commission ..... P 1
Kabul Reports 1 Dead in Bus Bomb Explosion ..... P 6
Mujahidin Shoot Down Helicopter in Helmand *[Karachi]* ..... P 7

INDIA

Gandhi Leaves Delhi for 3-Day USSR Visit ..... R 1
Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Visits Soviet Union *[cross-reference]* ..... R 1
3 Pakistani Intruders, 1 Terrorist Killed ..... R 1
More Meerut Violence; Police Firing Reported ..... R 1
Factionalism Reported in Gurkha Movement ..... R 1

IRAN

Majlis Speaker on U.S. Escort of Kuwaiti Tankers ..... S 1
Revolution Guards Navy Chief Views Gulf Security *[KEYHAN 23 Jun]* ..... S 1
IRGC Spokesman Reports on Gulf Defense System ..... S 2
Montazeri Address States Need for 'Holy War' ..... S 2
Official Outlines New Conscription Regulations ..... S 3
Velayati Comments on Terrorism, Kidnapped Germans *[Hamburg DPA]* ..... S 3
Former Diplomat in UK Comments on Recall ..... S 3
Islamic Development Bank President Meets Musavi ..... S 4
Holds Talks With Iravani ..... S 4
Council of Experts Continues Discussions ..... S 4
Further Reportage on Visit of SFRY Finance Official ..... S 4
Meets With Behzad Nabavi ..... S 4
Confers With Khamene'i ..... S 4
Meets With Besharati ..... S 5
Oil Export Agreement Signed ..... S 5
'Letter of Understanding' ..... S 5
Groups of 'Defenders of Gulf' Depart for Front ..... S 5
Convoy From Tabriz ..... S 5
'Vanguard' Forces From Yadz ..... S 6
Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue ..... S 6
Sardasht Suburbs Bombed ..... S 6
Communique No 2,884 ..... S 6
Iraqi Tank Battalions Destroyed ..... S 6
1,500 Iraqi Casualties ..... S 6

SRI LANKA

President Jaywardene Receives Gandhi Message *[Delhi]* ..... W 1
Tamil Bomb Expert Reportedly Killed in Attack ..... W 1

2 July Middle East and South Asia Review

LD021341 [Editorial Report]

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA called Iran's claim that it shot down an Iraqi plane 1 July "sheer lies" and challenged Iran to present evidence to back up its claim. Tehran radio had reported that the Iranian air force's air defense unit "destroyed" an invading Iraqi aircraft north of Panjwin.

Other reports on recent fighting covered the "western operational sectors" where Tehran radio reported three Iraqi battalions destroyed, and the Sardasht theater in the northwest where a "heavy" Iraqi counterattack was "smashed," according to IRNA. The agency also reported that the "Fath-7" guerrilla operations continue, with Iran holding the upper hand. So far 1,500 Iraqi soldiers have been killed or wounded and 45 prisoners transferred behind the fronts. In addition, 120 Iraqi tanks and vehicles have been destroyed. For its part, Iraq denied that its aircraft bombed "purely" residential areas 1 July, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. The Iraqi aerial activity was confined to striking enemy military concentrations, the spokesman said. He was responding to an IRNA report that Iraqi aircraft bombed the Sardasht suburbs.

Iran

Gulf Policy — A UN plan to set up peace-keeping forces in the Gulf would not solve any of the region's problems, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said in remarks cited by Tehran radio. Musavi said Iran realizes that the UN is trying to reduce tension in the Gulf but emphasized that the Security Council's condemnation of "the aggressor" would bring a speedier end to the crisis.

Khomeyni Guidance on Elections — In an exchange of letters broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni gave four Majlis representatives "important recommendations" on elections. Responding to the Majlis members' letter, Khomeyni declared that interference by "any kind" of organization in elections in constituencies other than their own and the use of religious donations and public funds for electioneering are "unauthorized."

Lebanon

Hostages — A group calling itself the "Organization for the Defense of Free People" claimed responsibility for the kidnaping of Charles Glass, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The organization issued a statement calling Glass a "spy" and adding that he will remain in custody for interrogation. Concerning a British television report that Terry Waite and two U.S. hostages were transferred to Iran, IRNA said this is "just another smear" against Iran. Meanwhile, Voice of the National Resistance reported that General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian security and intelligence in Lebanon, has left for Damascus for consultations with the Syrian leaders on the latest developments in the country.

Security — Two soldiers were killed and five others injured in a clash between personnel manning a Syrian checkpoint and the crew of an army vehicle taking wounded people to a hospital in the southern suburb, Beirut radio reported. The Syrian checkpoint personnel became "confused" when the truck crew fired shots into the air to clear the road and an exchange of fire ensued.

Israel

Knesset Member Meir Kahane finally made a declaration of allegiance to the Knesset without any disqualifying passages, Jerusalem radio noted.

Syrian-Iraqi Summit

King Husayn's efforts for a meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi presidents have achieved "tangible progress," according to diplomatic sources cited by the Qatari news agency QNA. In a meeting in Baghdad, the king convinced the Iraqi president to accept Syria's request that committees be formed to prepare for the expected summit.

Libya

Speaking just before his departure from Algeria in remarks cited by Tripoli television, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed great satisfaction with the progress acheived with Algerian officials on "the road of Arab unity." He affirmed that his wish is not to "form an axis" against anyone and called for all Arabs "from the ocean to the Gulf" to follow this example.

Afghanistan

A bomb planted by "extremist criminals" on a bus transporting Ministry of Education employees killed one and injured nine, Kabul radio reported.

PLO Baghdad Offices To Transfer to Sanaa

JN011509 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
30 Jun 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] Baghdad — *Al-Bayan* has learned that a number of PLO offices will be transferred from Baghdad to Sanaa, North Yemen, in July. Informed sources here said that the Iraqi Government has requested this measure. It has also asked the PLO to suspend anti-Syrian activities in Lebanon.

The sources said that the Fatah Central Committee will meet in Tunis on 10 July in an effort to contain the disagreement between 'Arafat and Salah Khalaf. It will also discuss the lukewarm Iraqi-Palestinian relations as a result of the imminent reconciliation between Baghdad and Damascus.

Yasir 'Arafat To Visit USSR in September

JN302000 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
29 Jun 87 p 1

[Basimah Nafadi dispatch]

[Text] Tunis — *Al-Ittihad* has learned from responsible Palestinian sources that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat will head a PLO Executive Committee delegation to Moscow during the second half of September. It will be 'Arafat's first visit to the USSR in 3 years.

Al-Ittihad has also learned from the same sources that 'Arafat will pay another visit to the USSR in November to attend the celebrations of the Soviet revolution at which a number of world leaders will be present. The sources noted the Soviet leadership's concern that 'Arafat visit Moscow before the November celebrations to hold detailed talks on an international conference and Palestinian-Syrian relations.

PFLP Criticizes Hani al-Hasan's Cairo Visit

JN010657 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The PFLP in Damascus has criticized the visit of Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, to Cairo during which he met with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant PFLP secretary general and its representative at the PLO Executive Committee, noted that this visit conflicts with the PNC resolutions adopted in Algiers. These resolutions define relations between the PLO and the Egyptian regime.

Saudi Oil Minister: 'No Plans' To Visit Iraq
LD300933 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 29 Jun (SPA) — Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Nazir has told SPA that the report published by the British paper *The Guardian* on 29 June claiming that he had promised his Iranian counterpart Gholam Reza Aqazadeh that he would visit Baghdad in an attempt to persuade the Iraqi Government to limit its rising oil production is unfounded. He added that he has no plans to visit that country.

He also said that all the signatory states, including Kuwait [as received] had negotiated and accepted the agreement reached by the organization in Vienna. He noted that the GCC states' position during the negotiations was shared and that there had been complete coordination.

In a statement made in reply to *The Guardian's* claims, he pointed out that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's position in OPEC takes into consideration supply and demand and the circumstances of the oil market, nothing else. Anything published to the contrary about the Kingdom's position is unfounded, he asserted.

Libyan Leader Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit

Defense Officials Hold Talks

LD301918 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1025 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Algiers, 30 June, (JANA) — Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met with Colonel Abdallah Belhouchet, member of the Political Bureau and deputy defense minister heading the Algerian Armed Forces general staff, in Algiers yesterday evening.

Bitat Lauds Revolutions' Unity

LD302353 Algiers APS in English 1336 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Algiers, 30/6/87 (APS) — Rabah Bitat chairman of the National People's Assembly affirmed that the visit of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Algeria takes place in a conjuncture marked by the escalation of the conflicts and the confrontation between Arab revolutionary forces and their enemies. He said also while greeting the Libyan leader at the seat of the parliament: "In this part of our big nation we are working toward overcoming obstacles in order to build unity of the greater Maghreb. Such is the wish of those who achieved the freedom of our peoples at the cost of their lives and those who aspire to materialize this ideal."

He expressed pride about the concrete and sound steps made towards unity by the two glorious revolutions of 1st of November and 1st of September. The different meetings he added between two countries have helped both peoples to grow more aware of their common destiny.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Commission

LD301957 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continues his visit to Algiers. The leader of the Libyan revolution has visited the Research High Commission. He was accompanied by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, minister of state for the presidency.

Interviewed on Cooperation

LD012227 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified Algerian journalists prior to the Libyan leader's departure from Algeria; date not given -- recorded; video shows Al-Qadhdhafi seated with President Chadli Bendjedid behind him]

[Text] [Journalist] Algeria and Libya have made long strides on the road to economic cooperation and integration. What is your evaluation of the progress toward integration and merger? How do you evaluate this and how do you view your visit to Algeria?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I very highly regard what has happened here. I state frankly and with complete confidence that I am now more satisfied than ever before with the march of the two revolutions, the two countries, and the two peoples. I feel that we have walked the proper road, the road of Arab unity. I feel that we are being faithful to the martyrs who gave their lives for Algeria. My confidence is great because we are dealing with real militants, led by Brother President Chadli Bendjedid. We are not dealing with revolutionary imposters or with those who imposed themselves on the revolution. As long the real fighters are there and are leading the revolution in Algeria, a source of confidence exists in these brothers and in what we are now doing between the two countries. I also sensed the Algerian brothers' deep awareness at all levels of the dangers of the Arab nation's present stage and of the grave future challenges the Arabs face. I sensed their belief that confrontation through unity and the joining of potentials will mean strength. We are thus exercising our natural right to our jurisdictions and redrafting them on our Arab lands. We do not wish to transgress against anyone, nor do we wish to form an axis against anyone. We are opening our hearts and extending our hands to all Arab brothers from the sea to the gulf.

I hope that they will follow our example; we are (?working) with confidence. The Arab nations are entitled, after liberating themselves from colonialism, to rebuild their unity and redraw the map that was drawn by imperialism. This is our right, and we have found that we should unify our potentials. It benefits the cause of world peace for this nation to become united, and it benefits the cause of world progress for this nation to become advanced and to exploit its potential. This will ease many of the problems the world now faces as a result of the disintegration, underdevelopment, and lack of exploitation of potential and resources by a great number of the world's countries. When we carry out these tasks, we will proceed along the proper and peaceful path to progress. This work is peaceful, popular, and democratic, and the masses will express their views on it in a referendum.

I am fully confident that our work is historic. It has been done quietly, but it has firm nerves behind it. It has confidence, determination, and resolution behind it. Even if this work is not noisy, I believe that it is the beginning of a historic stage that is very, very important to the Arab nation. Thank you.

Holds Talks With President

LD012147 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met in Algiers at noon today with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Algerian Republic. The meeting was attended, on the Libyan side, by Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

Algeria's representatives included Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and head of the FLN party's Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Mohamed Ahmad Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for the presidency; and Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. Also in attendance were the Algerian ambassador to the

Great Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers.

Departs 1 Jul

LD011917 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi departed Algiers this afternoon after a 4-day visit to Algeria. Prior to his departure, President Chadli Bendjedid and the leader of the Libyan revolution held a final round of political talks at the Djenane el-Mithak residence. When the final talks ended, President Chadli Bendjedid offered Col al-Qadhdhafi a purebred Arabian horse.

President Opens 18th FLN Central Committee Session

LD301659 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Report by correspondent Abdelmoumen Dekkar on the opening by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, of the 18th FLN Central Committee session in Algiers on 30 June]

[Text] Honorable listeners everywhere, may God's peace and blessing be upon you. The opening session of the 18th FLN Central Committee session was marked by an important speech by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and party secretary general, in which he assessed the progress of the past 25 years. He additionally reviewed Algeria's efforts to reconstruct what had been sabotaged by the colonialist apparatus and to make our country a modern state based on the principles of social justice and development.

At the beginning of his speech, the brother president stated:

[Begin recording] Our thoughts go out to the souls of the martyrs of the great revolution, the liberation revolution. When we speak of the liberation revolution, we do so as a sign of esteem and respect for the revolution's martyrs. At the same time we express the commitment of the leadership and of our people to continuing the movement or the choices for which they died — sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

Our revolution works for the prosperity of Algerian society, and thus the prosperity of the Algerian citizen so that he can manage and direct his own affairs as an individual, as a group, and as a state. Proof of this are the efforts made by the Algerian revolution from independence to the present day. These efforts include the great number of young people who are in schools, institutes, and universities to acquire the knowledge needed to master the sciences and technology, for progress and to attain the level of the developed states. Furthermore, the revolution has supported the basic gains regarding our cultural indentity and has highlighted the national language, the basis of the Algerian character. [end recording]

The brother president recalled Algeria's efforts in the field of education and training. He emphasized that the state had supplied millions of citizens, both men and women, with the weapon of knowledge and had made them free, responsible, and creative individuals.

As for agriculture, the president affirmed that despite considerable efforts to organize and develop the infrastructure to benefit agriculture, production has not attained the needed growth called for in various plans. He pointed out the nation's dependency on foreign countries for food supplies, and he affirmed that agriculture's organization will be aimed at motivating producers. The brother president also stated that priorities will be to improve economic motivation and the state's financial support for continuous production growth, in addition to expanding the amount of arable land.

In discussing the social field, the president, after affirming that Algerian social policy must be incorporated within comprehensive aims for economic growth, pointed out that national solidarity has no objective base unless it is based on a strong economic system, one able to supply social policy with the necessary revenue. The brother president indicated that thanks to the effort of national construction, the country now possesses an institutional and administrative organization able to ensure continued support of the national economy and the nation's culture. The president warned, however, that this does not prevent the emergence of a large and obstructionist bureaucracy, which constitutes a real danger to institutions' progress and creates a daily problem for citizens.

President Chadli Bendjedid continued his address by pointing out that 25 years of national construction make it imperative to give new momentum to supporting national companies. This itself imposes a need for new dynamism in the work and mobilization methods of our vanguard party, the FLN, and its organizations in a way that enables our companies to overcome the lethargy harming their march.

In discussing Algeria's foreign policy, the president recalled the nation's firm standpoints and principles. He reaffirmed our country's readiness to expand and deepen relations of dialogue, cooperation, and exchange with the world's nations under the framework of mutual respect and common interests.

The president then viewed the Maghreb, stating that today weare convinced that the prosperity of our peoples and the development of our nations, as well as achieving our unity, will be largely reached by harmonizing our work in the economic, social, educational, and cultural fields. As for the Middle East, Algeria welcomes and supports any initiative that aims at achieving regional peace, including the proposal of convening an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The brother president specified that the unity of the Palestinian resistance under the PLO constitutes a basic guarantee for effectively defending the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. After having reviewed several urgent international issues and highlighting our country's stand toward them, the brother president affirmed that the Nonaligned Movement's independence will not have any meaning if it is not increasingly based on a

collective view of international problems and the deepening of South-South cooperation.

The proceedings of the 18th FLN Central Committee session began at 1000 this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party.

The opening session elected the session's bureau as follows: Brothers Bakhti Nemiche, Benaouda Mostefa, Mohammed Seghir Bouricha, and Brigadier Hachemi Hadjeres.

The FLN Central Committee will in its 18th session busily study three reports on the agenda: one on the party's financial management, the report of the Supreme Council of Youth, and an assessment of the tourism sector.

After approving the agenda, three session committees were established and are scheduled to begin their proceedings this afternoon. These are: the Committee to Assess the Tourist Industry, the Committee of the Party Budget, and the Committee of General Policy.

This report covers the 18th session of the FLN Central Committee's morning meeting.

Security Forces Kill Islamic Activist 29 Jun

LD301043 Algiers APS in Arabic 0925 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Algiers, 30 Jun (APS) — The General Directorate of National Security has announced that [Islamic activist] Berkani Djafar, the last remaining fugitive from the Mostefa Bouali group, was killed by the security forces in the house where he hid in Bacharah city.

The statement added that at 0200 on Friday, 26 June 1987, Djafar was recognized on Boulevard Said Touati, in the Bab el-Oued District, but managed to escape after wounding a policeman in the leg.

The security services pursued him until they discovered his hideout at 2100 yesterday, and then killed him.

It is worth recalling that the security services clashed with Mostefa Bouali's group of villains, who were on the run, near the L'Arba region on 2 January 1987. At this time they killed Bouali with four members of his gang, and wounded three others.

This gang had committed numerous evil acts, particularly stealing the paychecks of employees working for the national administration of cooperatives at Ain Naaja, as well as the armed raid on the police school at Soumaa on 27 August 1985. This attack resulted in the death of a noncommissioned police officer in the most terrible circumstances.

Foreign Minister Meets With Palestinian Official
JN301922 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] In the first official high-level contact in Cairo between Egypt and the PLO since the PLO office in Cairo was closed, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Hani al-Hasan, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's adviser. The talks dealt with peace efforts, the chances for an international conference, and the PLO stand at a time when Egypt is asking the PLO to conditionally recognize Resolution 242 to enable the PLO to participate in the peace process.

Hani al-Hasan is the first PLO official to visit Cairo in the wake of the PLO Executive Committee's decision to form a committee under 'Arafat to enhance relations with Egypt following the crisis that erupted as a result of the 18th PNC session resolution which angered Egypt.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid had met earlier with Faruq Qaddumi in Brioni, where the latter had reiterated the PLO'S desire to maintain good relations with Egypt.

Hani al-Hasan stressed to the Egyptian officials that the PNC resolution did not mean that the PLO wanted to sever relations with Egypt. He asserted that the misunderstanding had been ironed out thanks to the recent PLO Executive Committee decision. This important stage of consultations between Egypt and the PLO is taking place although the PLO office in Cairo remains closed and while President Husni Mubarak has resumed contacts with King Husayn on the peace process and the Arab mediation efforts King Husayn is undertaking.

President Mubarak today received a written message from King Husayn delivered by Dr Usamah al-Baz, who paid a 1-day visit to Amman during which he delivered a message from President Mubarak to King Husayn. Dr al-Baz said that the current consultations with the PLO are aimed at becoming acquainted with the PLO's stand on increasing the chances for an international conference. Dr al-Baz described the exchange of messages between Cairo and Amman as part of the consultations between the two countries on all levels with respect to Arab causes.

These moves take place before the forthcoming meeting between Richard Murphy and Polyakov, head of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which the two will discuss the Middle East crisis and the chances of convening an international conference.

A responsible USSR source told me that the USSR will affirm during these talks with the United States that it is serious about seeking peace and convening an international conference with the participation of all parties.

I have learned that Moscow has invited 'Arafat to visit the USSR and that this invitation was handed to Faruq Qaddumi.

Soviet Foreign Trade Delegation Departs
NC011513 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — The Soviet foreign trade delegation led by Robert Zuzanov, deputy director of general administration in the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry [name and title as received], left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 1-week visit. During their stay, members of the delegation met with Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and trade, and senior ministry officials. They also toured a number of factories in the Al-Mahallah al-Kubra, Damietta, Ismailia, and Port Said Governorates.

The delegation members selected the products that will be included in the new trade protocol, which will be signed in September. [passage omitted]

Thai Senate President Ends Visit, Departs
NC010718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Thai Senate President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnavin and the parliamentary delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning after a visit to Egypt which lasted for several days. During his stay, the Thai official met with President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, and Consultative Council Speaker Dr 'Ali Lutfi. [passage omitted]

Delegation Leaves for Algeria; To Meet Bendjedid
NC012138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — A delegation representing all the political parties in Egypt left Cairo for Algiers this evening to participate in Algerian National Day celebrations from 3 to 7 July.

Socialist Liberal Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad stated that the delegation will meet with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and a number of other Algerian Government officials to discuss bilateral relations.

The delegation is composed of Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah from the NDP, Mustafa Kamil Murad from the Socialist Liberal Party, Ahmad Mujahid from the Socialist Labor Party, and Khalid Muhyi al-Din from the NPUG.

London Broadcast on Tank Production Criticized
NC020605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* expresses its deep regret that London radio has joined the campaign of questioning Egypt's ability to build the U.S. M-1 tank on the grounds that it will cost the Egyptian Treasury double what it costs to buy the tank directly from the United States. The paper describes this claim as unscientific.

In a commentary to be published in Thursday's edition, *Al-Akhbar* says that London radio should have studied the U.S.-

Egyptian agreement, which has yet to be signed. It should also have taken into account the workers' wages in the factory where this tank will be produced, as well as the cost of raw materials, of the construction of the factory, and of the land, and the number of units the factory can build, and then have drawn its conclusions. We regret to say that the radio's report was unscientific and tendentious.

The paper adds: As listzners to London radio, we have always taken seriously what it has to say. But its broadcast on the production of the American tank in Egypt confirmed to us that its information is inaccurate. It should not have made such a bad slip and joined the lying radios of Damascus, Tripoli, and Tel Aviv.

The paper says: We tell London radio that it will be much cheaper to produce the American tank in Egypt than in the United States. Assuming that the basics are the same in both countries, labor costs in Egypt are much lower than in the United States. Add to that the cost of transportation. The Middle East is one of the biggest arms markets in the world. This is an undeniable fact. All this confirms that the production of the tank in Egypt will be cheaper than its production in the United States.

Media Report on Recent Libyan Activities

'Terrorist' Assigned to Warsaw

NC020828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — The Libyan authorities have nominated a terrorist for assignment to the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Warsaw. He had been working at the Libyan Bureau in Istanbul. Sources close to the Libyan Foreign Ministry [as received] have told *Al-Akhbar*, as published in today's issue, that 'Ali al-Zayarti was designated to go to Poland after Turkish authorities refused to renew his residence permit because of his suspicious connections with terrorist operations in Turkey and his involvement in the bombings of a U.S. club in Ankara and the Jewish synagogue.

Oil Produced To Counteract 'Collapse'

NC020502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Libyan sources have affirmed that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ordered an increase in Libyan oil production to 400,000 barrels daily in order to make it possible to deal with the bankruptcy in the Libyan Treasury.

These sources told Thursday's *Al-Akhbar* that Col al-Qadhdhafi ordered the sale of Libyan oil at the black market price of $15 per barrel. He also concluded deals at about one-fourth of the OPEC price in order to deal with the collapse of the Libyan economy. Al-Qadhdhafi replaced some oil sector leaders after they had objected to his moves. Libya's debts to the Soviet Union are said to have reached $10 billion. Libya is currently trying to reschedule its debts to the money-lending countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Behind Murder

JN301945 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The National Front for the Salvation of Libya issued a statement yesterday denouncing the assassination of Yusuf Kharbish, member of the front's Executive Committee, in Rome. The Front said that Al-Qadhdhafi's henchmen and members of his popular committees carried out the assassination. The front added that Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist practices will not change despite his claims that he has halted this policy.

The Libyan struggler had been living in Cairo after he left Libya.

Visit by Soviet Military Delegation Continues

General Tours Naval School

LD300947 Tripoli JANA in English 1827 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Tobruq, Al-Sayf [June] 29, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — General "Kundakov" the head of the 10th General Administration of the General Staff Command of the Soviet Armed Forces, who is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah nowadays, visited today the naval secondary school in Tobruq.

Delegation Visits Repair Shop

LD302229 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] 30 June (JANA) [no place name as received] — Lieutenant General Kondakov, head of the 10th Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and his accompanying military delegation visited the Al-'Aziziyyah repair shop today. They are on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. The Soviet military delegation toured the repair shop's various sections.

Received by Armed Forces Chief

LD011630 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces, today received Lieutenant General Kondakov, head of the 10th Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, and his accompanying military delegation. They are visiting the Great Jamahiriyah in the context of the cooperation which exists between the two friendly countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Visit to Algeria

LD012139 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] This evening the brother leader ended his 4-day working and solidarity visit to sisterly Algeria. During the visit, he met with President Chadli Bendjedid. He also made a historic address at the specially convened session of the Algerian National People's Assembly. In addition, he toured several economic and scientific achievements of the fraternal Algerian people.

A great popular welcoming ceremony greeted the brother leader upon his arrival in the Great Jamahiriyah. The masses greeted him by chanting revolutionary slogans. These slogans stressed their unswerving determination and permanent readiness to undergo sacrifices for the sake of establishing comprehensive Arab unity from the gulf to the ocean. Their thundering chants renewed their absolute belief in the great Al-Fatih revolution's principles and aims. The chants also confirmed their absolute belief in its leading humanitarian dogma and their readiness to defend it and herald it both inside and outside Libya.

PFLP's Jibril Lauds Al-Qadhdhafi's Algeria Visit

LD012255 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Tripoli, Nasser [July] 1, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — Mr. Ahmad Jibril, the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, has paid tribute to the visit of the unionist action paid by the leader of the revolution to sisterly Algeria during which he has delivered his historic speech.

Mr. Jibril says that the early signs of the announcement of a unity between the great Al-Fatih revolution and the 1st. November revolution have made us extremely happy.

In comments made to JANA before leaving Tripoli Airport, Mr. Jibril stresses that the question of achieving unity whose first steps have already taken by the leader of the revolution is a demand whose fulfillment is wanted most by all Arab masses.

He adds that the strugglers of the great Al-Fatih revolution are always by the side of the Palestine revolution in its continuing struggle against Zionists.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cancels Contract With Peugeot

LD251936 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli has just canceled a contract it concluded with Peugeot at the beginning of the year. The Sochaux Company was to supply 20,000 automobiles to Libya, but Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has decided to tear up the contract. Apparently he cannot swallow his latest setbacks in Chad.

Al-Banna Issues Statement on Peace Plan

JN300937 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1028 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — Sudan has said that it will soon announce a national plan for peace in southern Sudan. This plan will be launched from Khartoum and will include all Sudanese regions, including the three southern regional capitals — Juba, Waw, and Malakal.

In a statement published by the independent daily *Al-Siyasah*, State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Panna explained that the new plan will be based on various negotiating formulas previously used with Colonel John Garang, whose forces bear arms against the state. Al-Banna gave as an example of these formulas the Koka Dam declaration, which was agreed to by the coalition that toppled Ja'far Numayri and the Garang movement through the Ethiopia talks.

Al-Banna expressed confidence that the current (?climate) is appropriate for promoting the new plan through sending more delegations and working committees from Khartoum to southern Sudan.

He also discussed the abrogation of the September laws; this act is demanded by southerners as a basis for any solution to the southern crisis. He stated that the government will consider this southern demand within the framework of the southerners' many previous demands to the government.

The State Council deputy chairman affirmed that the government will continue its course for solving the southern problem. This course is based on open dialogue together with a mobile strike force; namely, the Armed Forces, which will receive continuous support allowing them to fulfill their role in fully controlling the situation in southern Sudan.

Al-Banna criticized what he referred to as the negative role of some southern leaderships toward establishing peace in the south. He said that these leaderships must actively cooperate with other efforts seeking the same goal.

The State Council deputy chairman also violently criticized the southern regional governments for not abiding by financial restrictions and for extravagant spending and lack of planning. He declared that this will no longer be acceptable to the government.

As for the situation in the Jokau area, now that it has been captured by rebels, Al-Banna stated that this was something normal and that it usually occurs in the fall. However, the Armed Forces are fully able to regain the initiative and recapture Jokau, and this is what will happen.

He accused Ethiopia of supporting the rebels in taking Jokau, and added that Ethiopia did this in an attempt to halt attacks by the Ethiopian tribes there, especially since Jokau is located on the border between the two countries.

Al-Banna affirmed that despite what has taken place, Sudanese-Ethiopian relations are developing and will grow stronger when they find the right party to help achieve this.

The State Council deputy chairman also called on Ethiopia to enter negotiations with Sudan to solve all unresolved problems between them. He reminded Ethiopia that the entire world knows that Sudan does not aid any Eritrean movements and that Ethiopia uses the Eritrean issue for purposes of extortion.

Libyan Envoy Denies Garang Movement Still Aided

JN301154 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA) — The acting secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau [Embassy] in Khartoum has denied that Libya continues supporting the rebel movement in southern Sudan.

In a statement published today in *Al-Usbu'*, the bureau's acting secretary said reports to that effect are "tendentious rumors" spread by certain forces. He stated that there are many parties seeking to harm developing Libyan-Sudanese relations and noted that on the basis of its principles, the Jamahiriyah has effectively contributed, together with the Sudanese national forces, toward establishing a democratic regime in Sudan.

The Libyan Brotherhood Bureau's official declared that Libya has given no assistance whatsoever to the southern Sudanese rebel movement since the 6 April 1985 uprising that toppled President Numayri. This is because the prior justifications for supporting this movement no longer exist. The Libyan official asserted that there are hostile forces seeking to obstruct the progress of Libya's initiative to establish peace in southern Sudan. He declared that Libya will continue to follow its principles no matter what until it achieves its aims.

PDRY

Al-Bid Outlines Goals of Party Conference

EA020125 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, says that he expects our party to achieve stronger organizational, ideological, and political unity than ever before through the general party conference. He also expects the collective central democratic leadership in the life of our party and in its leadership of the Yemeni masses to be strengthened.

The brother secretary general's remarks appeared today in a press statement published in *Al-Thawri*, mouthpiece of our party's Central Committee. He said that the debate held on the draft analytical document to be put before the general party conference reflected the high level of consciousness and responsibility achieved by the members of our party and our toiling masses. He further described it as fresh evidence of the course pursued by the collective leadership in promoting democracy and openness [alaniyyah] in the life of the party and the country.

He stressed that it was through democracy, and democracy alone, that faults and mistakes could be exposed, that the party's leadership of the masses could be strengthened, that opportunist rightist and leftist tends could be eradicated, and that the authority of the workers could be entrenched in our country. He said that openness was one of the aspects of democracy that had been inaugurated following the victory over the opportunist right.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke about how important the general party conference would be. He said that the critical analytical document on the experience of the revolution since the foundation of the YSP would be submitted to the party conference.

He stated: Its adoption will constitute final defeat for all deviationist, theoretical, ideological, and political methods. It will also defeat all deviationist attempts to reverse the revolution and subject party members and the masses to the influences of the regressive ideologies of capitalism.

The brother secretary general went on to refer to the aspects of the opportunist, rightist, deviationist manifestation led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir and his gang. This manifestation was exposed following the dismissal of Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Ismail and after the emergency conference. He said that one of its aspects was the dissolution of the vanguard character of the party. Other aspects included the narrowing of the borders between the party as the vanguard of the working class and its allies and extending the edifice of the party to embrace some of the representatives of the exploitative classes and sections of society hostile to the party and to the socialist course. This dissipated the efforts made to entrench the working class edifice of the party and broaden its proletarian identity.

The brother secretary general cited the tasks to be carried out by our party and masses after the conference. He said that we have major internal tasks ahead of us. Restoration of economic consciousness and the disciplined proletariat character must be accomplished. We must also combat the ways of the petite bourgeoisie, negligence, waste, and all manifestations of corruption. The principle of accountability for everyone who violates rules and laws or who fails to protect state, public, and cooperative property should be confirmed.

He said: We shall strive to ensure that our development policy is comprehensive nationwide. We shall pay particular attention to the promotion of joint economic projects with the northern part of the homeland. We shall also work to strengthen and broaden our economic and trade relations with the countries of the socialist camp, primarily the friendly USSR. We shall broaden our cooperation with the socialist CEMA countries in light of the results of the first meeting of the joint committee for cooperation with (?its groups).

Council Discusses Media, Currency Exchange

EA010929 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, chaired a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers this morning. The council considered a number of issues on its agenda. In accordance with the Council of Ministers 1987 work plan, the minister of culture and information presented a report on information policy.

After evaluating the report, the council commended the increasing interest of the higher party and state organizations in the mass media. The council expressed satisfaction at the steps taken to implement the information policy for the news media as approved by the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. It stressed the importance of solving the difficulties of the mass media. The Council of Ministers reiterated the need to enhance the work of the news media. An enhanced role would enable them to become a truly effective ideological force capable of reflecting the essence of the efforts of the Yemeni toilers in the work and production institutions. The role of the media in the production and construction areas must be properly highlighted. This would make the role of the leading workers in the production process more prominent. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers also discussed a memorandum on the sources and utilization of foreign exchange in 1986 and the first quarter of 1987. A report on the exchange of foreign currencies was also examined. In this regard, the council stressed the importance of strengthening the policies on loans to those who provide them with their practical requirements and encouraging the productive institutions which export their products. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit to Djibouti

For reportage on the 3-day visit to Djibouti by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, including his meetings with Djibouti Government leaders and the joint communique issued on the visit, see the East Africa section of the 2 July Africa (Sub-Sahara) *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Reports From Gulf War Battlefronts Continue

Claims of Downed Plane 'Lies'

JN011553 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1508 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iran's claims that it downed an Iraqi aircraft this morning. In a statement to INA, the spokesman declared that all Iraqi aircraft carrying out missions today returned safely to base.

The spokesman described the Iranian allegations as sheer lies aimed at covering up Iran's continuous failures and heavy battlefield losses at the hands of Iraqi forces. The Iraqi military spokesman challenged Iran's rulers to present any evidence they possess on the downing of this aircraft.

Communique No 2,728 Issued

JN011707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Communique No 2,728 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 July 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Until the tyrant Iranian rulers become aware of their own nature, we will continue to act as the wrath of God over their heads. No matter how much the tyrants insist on continuing war and aggression, the brave soldiers of Iraq are an unparalled force in confronting them and defending the chaste land of prophets from the filth of evil aggressors. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force daily proves its superiority and its ability to destroy the enemy, as well as its combat capability and other factors which assist it to continue aggression against our land. Our Air Force teaches the misled Khomeyniite clique new lessons as a result of Iran's insistence on continuing the war. The Air Force carried out the following missions today:

A. At 1035 [0635 GMT], our voracious hawks raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, striking an accurate and effective blow.

B. Our hawks carried out 87 combat missions against enemy positions and personnel concentrations. They inflicted heavy losses on the Zionist invaders. After carrying out their mission, our hawks, protected by God's care, returned with their aircraft safely to base.

2. To inflict further destruction on the ignorant enemy, our brave helicopter gunships carried out 41 combat missions today. They sowed death among enemy formations and destruction upon Iranian equipment and weaponry. Our helicopter gunships then returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Our victorious forces in the I Army Corps northern sector continued their heroic struggle against the remnants of barbarism and aggression with great ability. They opened heavy fire with artillery, tanks, and other weapons on enemy positions opposite their own, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy rogues and their equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector a medium-caliber machinegun and a vehicle loaded with personnel were destroyed and two ammunition dumps were detonated.

4. Fire was directed against enemy formations, engineering works, and a number of weapons emplacements in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. The enemy suffered significant losses. One of our patrols in this sector seized six rifles, one RPG-7 rocket launcher, and two radio sets earlier left by the enemy in no-man's-land.

5. One enemy rogue was killed, one machinegun was destroyed, and one ammunition dump was detonated in the Special I Army Corps — the Allahu Akbar Forces — sector.

6. One SPG-9 gun and a number of infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

7. Using long-range artillery, the charlatanist forces in Iran shelled residential districts in the village of Sayyid Sadiq. This attack martyred one child and wounded another. Mercy to our martyr and speedy recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 July 1987

Bombing of Civilians Denied

JN020717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied that Iraqi aircraft bombed purely residential areas yesterday, Wednesday, as was claimed by Iranian propaganda. The military spokesman told INA a short while ago that Iraqi aerial activity was confined to striking at the enemy's military concentrations.

UN Informed of Iranian Shelling of Civilians

JN301946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Iraq today informed the UN Security Council that the Iranian regime's forces are continuing to shell purely residential areas in Iraq. This was stated in a message delivered to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations. The message notes the intensive shelling with long-range artillery of purely residential areas in the city of Al-Qurnah in southern Iraq on 23 June. As a result, civilian property was severely damaged.

Iraq also notes that the Iranian regime continued its artillery bombardment of Abu al-Khasib in southern Iraq on 24 June. Civilian property was severely damaged as a result.

The message also notes that Iran's shelling of the city of Basra on 27 June damaged civilian property and houses there.

Yugoslav Paper Interviews President Husayn 3 Jun
JN261724 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 24 Jun 87 pp 3-5

["Text" of interview with President Saddam Husayn by Stanislav Marinkovic, editor in chief of the Belgrade newspaper *Borba*, and *Borba* editor Blazo Sarovic in Baghdad on 3 June]

[Excerpts] The President: You are welcome here.

Marinkovic: Mr President, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given us to meet with you. Despite your official duties and responsibilities, and despite the fact that you are commander in chief of the Armed Forces under such circumstances as today, you have reserved time to receive us and to meet with us.

The President: We are pleased to meet with you as friends and as Yugoslavs.

Marinkovic: We truly are friends. We consider ourselves to be in our own country, particularly in view of the relations which you established with the late Comrade President Tito. We will certainly strengthen these relations and continue to consolidate them. As journalists and as emissaries we attempt in our own way to convey viewpoints to the public. The paper where I am editor in chief, as well as the Yugoslav press in general, report daily on Iraq, the Iraq-Iran war, and the efforts being made to end it. I am sure that the Yugoslav people are well aware of Iraq's efforts to achieve peace and to resolve this conflict.

We have special relations in various areas, including the economic and cultural ones. Our cooperation indeed is wide-ranging. [passage omitted]

Mr President, could you speak to us about the war's human and material costs? We apologize if this question is out of place.

The President: The war is now 7 years old and the human losses are serious. Judged by all criteria, however, they are smaller than those of the enemy. If one considers that there are 15 million people in Iraq compared to 50 million in Iran, then our casualties expressed in percentages are lower than those suffered by Iran. Nevertheless, they are serious and correspond to a 7-year-long war. Excluding what is spent on the Armed Forces to allow them to carry out their duties, our losses in other areas are, praise be to God, small. The Iranian Air Force, for example, has not succeeded in destroying vital economic targets in Iraq on a large scale. Our Air Force, on the other hand, has dealt serious, large-scale blows to vital Iranian economic installations, and it is capable of inflicting even further losses.

Marinkovic: Mr President, on several occasions, Iraq and you personally have launched initiatives for peace and for an end to the war. This is something that the other side has rejected. Are you considering other initiatives to resolve this conflict, or do you think that what you have done so far has been sufficient?

The President: As far as the issue of war and peace is concerned, no one can say that I cannot present something else. This is a fateful issue, and the human mind can always find additional possibilities pertaining to it. Our problem with Iran, however, is not due to a lack of initiatives. You are aware that initiatives are launched when logical differences exist, when each party concerned seeks to present a view containing the elements of disagreement but within a logical framework, or when international bodies present initiatives proposed by the concerned parties with the goal of energizing the issue to ensure that these bodies can play a larger role in resolving the conflict.

The international community now fully and correctly understands and respects our position, while it understands and rejects Iran's illogical view. We are not dreamers in this regard. This is the reality that we sense in our international relations. Therefore, we do not consider this matter to be one of the existence or nonexistence of initiatives. You are aware of our five-point initiative. It was generally accepted by the international community. Only Iran rejected it.

Marinkovic: Mr President, under the current circumstances in general, do you believe that there is a way to conclude the war? If you do not anticipate a way to resolve the conflict in the near future, how can peace be established and the war ended? More specifically, what circumstances are needed to ensure that the war can be stopped and peace established?

The President: We have always believed and continue to believe that the war will end and that an overall peace will be established. The issue of war and peace in today's world is not confined to the parties directly involved or to the two regimes commanding the warring armies. As for the Iraq-Iran war, any improvement in the Arab situation will play a positive role in ending this conflict. Any strengthening of Iranian public opinion against the war will play a role in weakening the ruler's will to continue the conflict.

Any improvement in the international situation, especially where the superpowers are concerned, will also play a role in ending the war. All these matters are proceeding well. The Arab situation, Iranian public opinion, the international situation, and Iraq's combat morale are being strengthened and are becoming more effective while they arediminishing for the other side.

Marinkovic: During my stay in Baghdad, I was briefed on Yasir 'Arafat's visit to that city and his statement that efforts are being made to establish peace in the Middle East. He called for an Arab summit conference in the near future to reach an understanding on this. Are circumstances now encouraging for the convening of a summit to resolve the Middle East question?

The President: An Arab meeting at the summit level will, in any case, be required and necessary to enable Arabs to discuss their affairs. I think that things are pointing this way and that a summit is possible since all developments require the holding of such a meeting. Actually, no Arab country has rejected such a meeting and those thinking of postponing it only seek better circumstances for making it more successful. I state this regardless of the intentions of this or that Arab leader in accepting or rejecting the holding of a summit.

Marinkovic: It will certainly be much better if an Arab summit is held before a conference on the Middle East problem is convened.

The President: Naturally.

Marinkovic: Mr President, you have sufficiently answered the fifth question, but I would like to elaborate on it and discuss the subject of the frigate *Stark*. In my opinion, the United States exploited this incident to serve its presence in the Gulf and its attempt to internationalize this region. What is your opinion on the subject? I would also like to state that this conflict is not confined to its geographic location. It has expanded internationally and has been exploited by the warring parties and by the superpowers. Are these powers ready to interfere and end the war?

The President: The superpowers were present in the Gulf before this conflict began, they are present during it, and they will remain there after the war has ended. It is natural to assert that they seek their own interests. Some seek reconciliation within the framework of international legality, while others seek reconciliation even at the expense of some of the principles which you and we reject. In any case, we do not believe that there is any interest in an international conflict in the Arab Gulf region since this would only further complicate the current situation.

As for the frigate, we have already expressed our opinion on the matter and you are aware of it. The United States dealt with this incident logically. We believe that regardless of the intentions of this or that international party or superpower, it seems that there now exists some general framework within which the responsible superpowers in the Security Council move more seriously to adopt resolutions to help bring an end to the war. According to our assessment, the superpowers are now more interested in attaining peace than before.

Marinkovic: Mr President, some believe that this war has continued for a long time. We also see that some parties indirectly participate in it although they have not expressed an opinion on its termination. They are eager to see the conflict continue since it indirectly serves their interests. In my personal opinion, there are some countries, even in the Arab world, which seek the war's continuation to serve their own interests.

The President: With the passage of time, every major and complex issue will acquire other parties in addition to those already directly involved. Actually, there are now indirect parties involved in this war, some of whom are regrettably Arab. Since the war began, it has been our view that Israel has sought to prolong it as long as possible and is doing everything possible to accomplish this. This was later revealed in documents. It was discovered that Israel has done its utmost to assist Iran. Others did similar things in one way or another, but the primary responsibility lies with Iran in view of its rejection of putting an end to the war.

As long as Iran's leaders continue to behave in an illogical and strange manner, indirect parties will try to interfere and benefit from the conflict. Therefore, Iran, in addition to its direct responsibility, also bears responsibility for any further escalation in the Gulf by parties other than Iraq and Iran.

Marinkovic: Some claim that the key to ending the war lies in the Arab world, and that the conflict has gone on because the Arabs have not used this key. Why does the war continue?

The President: It is inappropriate to state that the key to a solution is in this or that place. If we admit that possibility, we have eliminated the will of Iraq and Iran.

For instance, if the Iranians and Iraqis were to get together, decide to end the war, with each returning to his own country to live in freedom and independence, the conflict would end, even if the entire world wanted it to go on. However, there are always factors that can prolong or end the war. Any improvement in the Arab situation will help end it and any deterioration will prolong it.

Marinkovic: I have two other questions about the war. Your Excellency, you said there are factors that can prolong the conflict. In our opinion, one of these factors is religious fanaticism. How do you view its effect on international relations, on this part of the world, and on the war's continuation?

The President: Any fanaticism is against life. Socialist fanaticism is against life, capitalist fanaticism is against life, and fanaticism in thought or deed is against life. Religious fanaticism is not only against life but against religion itself. Religions are a response to fanaticism; that is how Judaism, Christianity, and Islam developed. Whether these religions remained true to their origins or deviated from their course is another matter.

What is happening in Iran is against Islamic principles. This is not only harmful and contrary to Islam, but it damages and contradicts life itself. We have said this from the very start. Many people, including prominent men of religion within Iran itself, stated this and still say so now.

Marinkovic: Regardless of the war, I would like to return to the question of Iraq's development. Throughout the war, Iraq has tried to develop its economy. What are Iraq's development plans if the war continues, and what do you plan to do if the war ends and peace is secured?

The President: We shall view the war as though it were to last a long time, but we shall also view life as though the war were to end tomorrow.

Marinkovic: Comrade Tito said much the same thing once. He stated that we shall work as though the war will last a long time and at the same time work as though the war were to end tomorrow.

The President: This is the only correct principle. If we follow it, life cannot be destroyed and the enemy cannot win the conflict. Life has stopped in Iran; if it stops in Iraq then Iran will win. However, if life and determination continue, Iran will be considered the loser any time the fighting stops. Its defeat will lie not only in the damage and direct losses it has suffered in the conflict, but also in lost opportunities for its unbroken development.

Marinkovic: Mr President, in your interview with U.S. journalist Barbara Walters, you discussed the Iraqi nuclear reactor that Israel attacked. Are you working to develop or renovate this program, and what plans do you have in this regard?

The President: We were and are determined to tackle everything that lies within the framework of development. One of the facts of modern life is technological and scientific development. The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is part of this development. You, as friends, and the entire world know that Israel's claim to have struck a reactor producing nuclear weapons is false and groundless. France has nothing to gain from any agreement with Iraq which would supply the latter with a reactor producing nuclear bombs. However, Israel believes that any scientific, technological, or even social development in the Arab world, including Iraq, will contribute to a curtailment of its expansionist designs.

That is why Israel is ready to attack any university established for scientific purposes or for training students, just as it is ready to strike at a nuclear reactor used for peaceful purposes. It will do this if it believes that such a university and such a reactor will help the Arabs to achieve scientific development, thereby making them more committed to their rights. We have been trying with France, as well as others, and our policy of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes continues.

Marinkovic: Mr President, regardless of whether the war continues or ends, do you have any development plans for Iraq, either annual plans or plans covering more than 5 years?

The President: As you know, we used to have 5-year development plans. However, during the last period we have discussed annual plans. All such plans come within the context of an overall development concept and are not separate. In recent months we have discussed this topic in a detailed and comprehensive manner in the RCC Command and the Council of Ministers. We are determined to pursue development without any delay.

Marinkovic: Mr President, you have given us a clear picture of Iraq's development policy and the nation's state of affairs. Do you think that Iraq faces problems on the domestic level as a result of the war in the wake of the decrease in oil prices and oil production? Are you experiencing any problems in your development and efforts?

The President: It is natural that we face problems.

Marinkovic: What are these problems?

The President: We are attempting economic development. The war needs additional financial resources that were not necessary before its outbreak. We faced two problems last year: The drop in the value of the dollar and the drop in oil prices over a short period of time. This negatively affects our plans and resources. We now have plans to increase oil revenues by increasing our oil-export capacity, which has taken place through Saudi Arabia and Turkey. We hope that the second oil pipeline will be completed this summer.

Marinkovic: The oil minister discussed this subject 2 days ago.

The President: We are working, and we do not want to be backed into a corner by ourselves or others. When our oil-exporting outlets in the Gulf were blocked, we opened others elsewhere. When those through Syria were closed as well, we opened others. If our oil revenues decrease, we must develop other sources of income.

The economy is now functioning much better than it did a year ago. Our economy has constantly adapted to wartime conditions. Iraq's productivity is now higher than it was a year ago and the economic departments are more active. All this plays a positive role. Human intelligence and effort are capable of dealing with life's difficulties as long as the people and their leaders have the will to do so.

Marinkovic: Mr President, I apologize for taking so much of your time, but I have two more questions.

The President: Do not worry; take your time.

Marinkovic: Through our newspaper, I would like to show the Yugoslav people how Iraq, which is a socialist country like ours, separates politics and religion. How do you handle Iraq's religious communities, such as the Sunni, Shi'ite, and other sects?

The President: According to our party's experience in Iraq, the separation of religion and politics in a state of believers is different from such a separation in a state of unbelievers. Our state is one of believers: The people and their leaders are believers. However, we do not appoint ourselves clergymen. If we do so we will hurt religion above all else. Therefore, for the sake of religion, we should not name ourselves clergymen or mix religion and the state's performance of its duties. We discharge our duties not within a religious framework, but in line with our Ba'thist ideas, which you know.

If you in Yugoslavia were to perform state duties within a religious framework, you would become a certain community with a certain religion within a certain sect. If we in Iraq were to use politics in a religious framework, we would become a team within a certain religion or teams within religions and sects. Then we would be dividing the Iraqi people. The same thing would happen in Egypt. Therefore, we must first separate religion from politics and then avoid being sectarian.

We should not be fanatical, but should view all Iraqis equally, regardless of their religion, sect, or nationality. People will then rise or fall in light of the standards of the age and the course of the revolution, not in light of the standards of religion or those of communities.

Based on this concept, you will find people from Muslim, Christian, Sunni, and Shi'ite families in the RCC. They did not rise to the level of party leadership or membership in the RCC because of their religion or sect. It was the result of their qualifications for these posts, according to modern standards, as well as the criteria of the party and revolution. These look after the interests of Muslim, Christian, Shi'ite, and Sunni Iraqis equally, and not according to their sect or religion.

At the same time, the Christian freely performs his religious rites.

This also applies to the Muslim. Every citizen performs the rites of his religion in freedom without direct interference by the state. The basic thing is that a citizen should not perform religious rites with a view to achieving a political aim. Just as the state does not direct politics through religious objectives, a citizen must not carry out his religious rites for political objectives.

Marinkovic: Mr President, is it possible that there will be some attempts to exploit religion to divide the citizens?

The President: There have been such attempts in our country. The Iranian rulers formulated their strategy on this basis. The Iraqis are composed of people who belong to various religions and sects. However, the Iraqis have frustrated the hopes of the evildoers in Iran.

Marinkovic: As we know, Iraq is the only country where the Kurds enjoy autonomous rule. Recently, we heard that Iraq has granted Iraqi Kurds additional rights and a larger budget than the previous one. In your opinion, what conditions and circumstances must be present for autonomous rule in the Kurdish areas?

The President: In questions pertaining to the autonomous rule of Iraqi Kurds we proceed from two inseparable principles: A Kurd is an Iraqi but at the same time he remains a Kurd. We must recognize his specificity through which he can identify with his national identity and preserve it in everything that will enhance his Iraqi affiliation but not at Iraq's expense. We solve all of our problems in this spirit and we treat autonomous rule within this spirit. Just as we will earmark additional allocations for Basra in view of its special situation when the war ends, we sometimes earmark additional allocations for Kurdistan out of a desire to acceleratedevelopment there. We do this to ensure that Iraqi citizens will enjoy better standards of living in a developed Iraq.

For example, the agreement concluded in 1970 stipulated that the Kurds would have three ministers. But how many Kurdish ministers are there now? They exceed this number.

Marinkovic: I know that the Iraqi vice president is a Kurd.

The President: The agreement on autonomous rule has no provisions that the vice president must be a Kurd or that he must be a member of the RCC. We did not appoint him because he is a Kurd but because he is a good Iraqi. We do not differentiate whether he is a Kurd or an Arab in this matter. That is why he reached the position of vice president and RCC member. At present, there are five Kurdish ministers. They are Hashim 'Aqrawi, 'Abdallah Isma'il, Ahmad Arshad al-Zibari, the minister of labor and social affairs, and the minister of planning.

Marinkovic: Your reference to the number of Kurdish ministers is very important because it shows that you do not give it special attention and that there is no problem.

The President: Their number may be seven, three, or even two. We deal with them as Iraqis who enjoy the same rights as the citizens of Baghdad or Al-'Amarah. This is the essential point. If we ignore this reality, autonomous rule will then become weak no matter how strong it may appear in terms of a legal and administrative context.

Autonomous rule was established to give this specificity more strength in the sense that a fanatic majority will not be able to harm a minority. The exemplary state is for the minority to have equal rights with the others while preserving its national specificity. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Receives Nicaraguan Vice President

JN011100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1029 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Mercado conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega on the cordial relations between the two friendly countries. Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, and the president's secretary also attended the meeting.

Ramadan, Delegation Depart for Moscow 1 Jul

JN011806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1727 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, departed for Moscow today at the head of a large delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union scheduled to last for several days.

In a statement to INA, Ramadan reported that the visit is part of the continuing meetings between officials from the two friendly countries to strengthen and expand existing relations in all fields. The first deputy prime minister said that meetings of the joint Iraqi-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, as well as meetings for other technical cooperation committees, will be held during the visit. He expressed confidence that new opportunities for expanded cooperation will be created by the serious desire of officials from both nations to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation in the near and far future, ties which will be a continuation of the existing developed bilateral relations.

Ramadan said that he will also discuss the current Arab and international situation, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Iranian regime's continued escalation of aggression against Iraq, and the Tehran regime's increased threats against Arab countries in the Arab Gulf region and its rejection of all international resolutions. He said that the Iraqi Armed Forces' ability to defend their territory, crush the Iranian aggressors, and foil Iran's aggressive expansionist policy will be affirmed.

The delegation accompanying the first deputy prime minister includes Minister of Oil 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; Subhi Yasin, adviser at the president's office; the Foreign Ministry under secretary; and a number of technicians and officials from various ministries.

Speculation Growing on Weizman Moscow Invitation

TA020633 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Report by Bernard Josephs]

[Text] Minister-Without-Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman declared yesterday that he would "gladly accept" an invitation to visit Moscow — if and when it comes.

He said he was convinced that big changes are afoot in the Soviet Union, but confided that it was not just the liberal-seeming policies of Mikhail Gorbachev that had persuaded him.

Rather, said Weizman yesterday, it was the sight of the Russian leader's granddaughter standing on the podium in Red Square on May Day that had confirmed his views.

Speculation is growing that Weizman is to receive an invitation from the Kremlin for top-level talks with Soviet officials.

Even his own staff were in a spin over the affair. Late Tuesday night an aide told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We don't know anything about it." Yesterday morning the same aide said no invitation had arrived, but added he could confirm that one had been sent via French intermediaries. Then, last night, Weizman's staff said they simply didn't know if a letter from Moscow was on its way.

Weizman said that there could be a few problems getting the trip approved by the Cabinet, but he was sure the government would not turn down an opportunity for direct talks with the Soviets.

As to what he would say to Gorbachev's men, Weizman cautioned: "That is something that would have to be decided if and when the invitation arrives. I am sure I will be ordered what to say and what not to say. Maybe the Cabinet will try to put me in handcuffs — but I'm a great Houdini."

The minister, one of the Cabinet's more dovish members, told this reporter that he had no doubt that Soviet policy was changing. "I've been saying so publicly for two years," he went on.

Unsure on July Arrival of Soviet Delegation

TA021129 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Jul 87 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The fact that Israel is awaiting an invitation for a consular delegation to visit the Soviet Union is the cause for the delay in the arrival of the Soviet delegation to Israel.

A report that arrived after the Soviets picked up their visas to Israel stated that they should be expected in the second half of June; but this date has already passed and at this point Jerusalem is not even sure they will arrive in July.

The assessment is that the Soviets will wait until after the Murphy-Polyakov meeting in Geneva on Monday, during which the conditions for the participation of the Soviet Union in an international conference will be discussed.

MK Arad Returns From Women's Conference in USSR

TA010953 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Report by Yitzhaq Shor]

[Excerpt] On her return yesterday from the Democratic Women's Conference in Moscow, Knesset Member Nava Arad reported that all the Soviet figures with whom she had spoken had told her an international conference on peace in the Middle East would not be able to impose a solution on the sides involved.

At the same time, the Soviets do not think such a conference would serve just as an opening for direct talks between the sides. They think an international conference must enable direct talks between the sides, within its framework, but that talks and contacts among the international elements should be continued simultaneously. [passage omitted]

HADASHOT on Tamir Contacts With PRC Diplomats

TA300527 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Dan Gil'adi from Paris]

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir held a series of secret meetings in the past few months with senior PRC diplomats. The meetings were held in the Far East and in Europe. In addition, Tamir conferred — overtly — with the PRC ambassador to the United Nations. The Chinese message in these meetings was: We intend to promote the political ties with Israel up to the level of diplomatic relations.

In a meeting recently held in the Far East, a senior PRC figure told Tamir: "Once the international conference is convened, the PRC will establish diplomatic relations with Israel." The PRC would like to participate in the conference and is prepared to accept the Israeli condition — the renewal of diplomatic relations. *Hadashot* has learned that during a talk between the Foreign Ministry director general and the PRC ambassador to the United Nations, the PRC for the first time abstained from stipulating a withdrawal to the 1967 borders as a condition for establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

Members of the foreign minister's office believe that in light of Tamir's meetings with Chinese officials and in the wake of the talk between 'Ovadya Sofer, Israel's ambassador to France, and Zhou Jue, the PRC ambassador there, there is a chance of significantly promoting relations with the PRC in the not-too-distant future. [passage omitted]

Paper Views Planned Visit of U.S. Envoy to Syria

TA020725 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Jul 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Al-Asad's Tactics"]

[Text] If the planned visit by Vernon Walters, the permanent U.S. representative at the UN, to Damascus means that a radical shift by Syria away from political extremism and terror sponsorship is at hand, there is no reason for Israel to take a dim view of it, despite the fact that Washington did not bother to consult with Jerusalem about the move. A modicum of Syrian moderation is needed to allow Jordan to go into peace talks with Israel.

For the moment, however, there is no evidence that President Ronald Reagan had any far-reaching rapprochement with Syria in mind when, in a communication to President Hafiz al-Asad last week, he proposed to lift the diplomatic boycott of Syria prompted by the Al-Hindawi affair. Nor that the Syrian chief expected to derive any but tactical advantages from the Walters visit.

On the face of it Hafiz al-Asad should have set his sights higher. Last April, during a visit at the Kremlin, he was publicly served notice by Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union's new government did not believe in any solution to the Middle East conflict that was to be based on the use of force. The point was driven home in a more practical manner when Syria's bid for the supply of SS-22 surface-to-air [as published] missiles, with a range of 800 kms., was turned down by the Russians.

With his hope of reaching strategic parity with Israel any time soon thus apparently dashed, President al-Asad might have been expected to turn to the U.S. For if he has any chance at all of regaining the Golan peacefully it is surely through the U.S and not through the Soviet Union.

Besides, he shares Mr. Reagan's interest in cutting down Hizballah's pernicious overlordship in parts of Lebanon, even if only for reasons of maintaining Syrian hegemony in the disturbed land to Syria's west. And he has a present stake in reducing fundamentalist Iran's influence in the region, not excluding the Gulf, for all that Khomeyni is still formally his ally.

But President Reagan's truly urgent purpose in dispatching Ambassador Walters to the Syrian capital seems to be not much more than securing the release of U.S. hostages held by Hizballah: a replay, in fact, of the Iranian story. President al-Asad, for his part, is clearly eager to oblige, as he is already putting the heat on the kidnappers, but there is nothing to suggest that, to him, this is anything but a cosmetic exercise in public relations for which he will exact a due compensation.

Reports of Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] expulsion from Damascus — or in any case from Syria's zone in Lebanon — appear to be grossly exaggerated. So there is no cause to put out of mind the fact that only a short while ago Syria, with or without Al-Asad's sanction, came close to blowing up an El Al plane in mid-flight, with some 400 persons aboard.

State Comptroller Criticizes Decisions on Lavi

TA011153 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jul 87 p 6

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] The state comptroller, in its special report on the Lavi jet, shoots down a host of arguments for continuing the plane's development.

It warns that the multi-billion-dollar programme could prove to be even more expensive then currently forecast. It says the first squadron of Lavis with specially equipped avionics will arrive so late that the Air Force may be compelled to buy more planes abroad or find itself short of aircraft.

In a 40-page report, the comptroller accuses the defence establishment of preparing faulty economic-feasibility studies while blocking impartial examinations of the jet. The Finance Ministry was kept in the dark about the plans, in violation of Cabinet decisions, and even units within the defence establishment were kept out of the picture.

In at least one instance the comptroller said the defence establishment presented the Ministerial Defence Committee with misleading data that made the project appear more attractive.

Most of the report analyses the steps taken since 1974 when the Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] completed development of the Kfir and recommended beginning work on its successor. The final chapter, an analysis of the arguments for continuing the project, suggests they are groundless.

In particular, the comptroller challenges the contention by IAI and the Lavi project's administration that in some areas the Lavi will be superior to the U.S.-built F-16C jet, which the IDF prefers.

The F-16C already exists and its proved performance is not significantly inferior to the Lavi's anticipated performance, the comptroller says. "One must not ignore the development risks in the Lavi project, and the danger the plane will not meet all the operational expectations," the comptroller writes.

If the project meets all expectations, with no hitches, the first planes will be operational only at the end of 1992. But these aircraft will not meet all the Air Force's requirements because the avionics systems will not be ready. Those Lavis will be ready at a later date that the comptroller doesn't specify, but military sources have estimated will be in 1995. However, if problems arise, the date of delivery and the rate of production may be affected.

Delays could create a problem for the IDF. the Lavi is slated to replace Kfirs and Skyhawks, and the Air Force may find itself equipped with outdated planes. Furthermore, it must also replace aircraft lost in battle and accidents. Thus if hitches arise in the Lavi's production, the Air Force will have to reduce the number of aircraft in its order of battle while it waits for the Lavis, or buy more planes abroad.

And, if it imports more aircraft, the Air Force will have to reduce the number of Lavis it orders. that will make the cost-per-jet higher because the fixed cost of development will be divided into a smaller production run.

The state comptroller minimized the project's contribution to Israel's technology, countering the Lavi supporters' claim that the new materials and technology arriving here thanks to the programme were of utmost importance.

The comptroller maintains that the technologies and materials are important "only if there is a reasonable chance that they will be used," and that depends on whether Israel can build a successor to the Lavi.

But Israel is unlikely to develop new combat aircraft, the comptroller wrote, because the costs are prohibitive and require expertise in a wide range of technological subjects that would put it in competititon with the best technology in the East and the West. As it is half the Lavi is to be produced in the U.S., and most of the funding is American.

Even the IAI's long-range plans envisage transferring staff now dedicated to the Lavi to several different research and development projects.

The comptroller goes on to challenge the claim that the Lavi will increase Israel's technological and military independence. on the contrary, it increases Israel's dependence on the U.S. because the project requires American money and components.

The Kfir jet demonstrates that the Lavi or its components are unlikely to be exported in significant quantities.

Some $2.5b [billion] was spent on the Kfir, but exports related to the project only grossed $1b. A few Kfirs were sold to Ecuador; however, most of the money on that project was made by exporting know-how, spare parts, maintenance and by upgrading and overhauling French-made Mirage jets, on which the Kfir's design is based. [passage omitted]

Defense, IDF Sources on Report

TA011112 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Report by Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] Defense establishment and IDF sources think the publication of the state comptroller's grave report on the decisionmaking process on the Lavi project could cause an erosion in the position of Israeli decisionmakers and those among the public who support continuing the project.

They say all the facts brought out in the state comptroller's report were known and even written about in the press several times. However, not one minister or Knesset member asked for a debate on the matter. According to the sources, all five defense ministers who have served since 1980 were, on one level or another, aware of the facts, but for one reason or another they insisted on their decisions. "It is now hoped that the state comptroller's report will be the last nail in the coffin of the Lavi," the sources said.

Committee To Summon Ministers

TA011133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The Knesset Public Audit Committee has decided to summon the four defense ministers connected with the Lavi project for a hearing. Minister 'Ezer Weizman will therefore be asked to appear before the committee next week, followed by Ministers Sharon, Arens, and Rabin.

Our correspondent reports that the committee members have decided to carry out their own investigation into how decisions on the Lavi aircraft were made.

The defense establishment's economic adviser, Tzvi Tropp, has told reporters that the defense establishment disagrees with the state comptroller's findings on the Lavi.

Two days ago, or 1 day before the state comptroller's report was published, the Foreign Ministry's political director general tried to classify certain parts of the state comptroller's report on the Lavi, arguing that publication of those portions might detrimentally affect Israel's relations with the United States. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On has learned that Dr Yosi Beilin held talks with several Knesset members on the Public Audit Committee but his request was turned down. Dr Beilin has refused to comment on this. Our correspondent explains that the Likud decided to reject the proposal for fear that if the report on the Lavi were published at a later date, this would pave the way for the establishment of a commission of inquiry. Yesterday's publication of that portion of the state comptroller's report dealing with the Lavi legally prevents such a possibility.

Rabin Comments on Lavi Cost

TA010845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jul 87 pp 1,6

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Excerpt] "There was no justification for the attacks on Dov Zakheim. I rebuked Menahem 'Eyni, chief of the Lavi Project Directorate, over this," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday at the start of his hasty visit to the United States.

In a conversation with Israeli correspondents, Rabin explained: "Without an additional annual sum of $220 million, Israel will be unable to maintain the project; but even if Lavi production continues, Israel will be forced to dismiss some 1,600 high-level employees and, with a minimal chance of success, plan on exporting the plane to other countries."

The main problem at this stage, according to him, is financial. Even before meeting with his U.S. colleagues, Rabin was able to say it could not be assumed that the United States would increase the amount of aid. In his view, Israel would be in a good position if the current level of aid were preserved, a level that is also low

in view of inflation and the drop in the value of the dollar. These two evaluations by Rabin left no room for doubt regarding the matter of the Lavi.

Therefore this visit, one of 3 days, will be devoted to several bargaining actions with the heads of the administration, in which he will try to ask them to at least guarantee that the aid Israel is to receive over the coming years will not be decreased. In this sphere, too, Rabin has no illusions: "It is evident that they cannot give us estimations beyond the next 2 years. They do not know how matters will appear and what Congress, which approves the funds, will say."

Rabin will, it is true, also meet with congressmen who support Israel, but this meeting will be mainly devoted to a "eulogy over the Lavi and an explanation of the expected Cabinet decision," as a source close to Rabin phrased it. There is no doubt that a decision to cancel the Lavi would embarrass Israel's supporters in Congress, but in the meantime Israel's representatives and friends on Capitol Hill have formulated a version saying: "The aid to Israel for the Lavi development was actually intended to be for technological development, and as such it has achieved its objective."

Yesterday Rabin expressed the belief that if the project continues, it will tie down another $6-8 billion in addition to the $1.4 billion it has already absorbed. So the other alternatives are to build an F-16 plane in Israel or to make purchases from the "U.S. shelf."

Regarding the reason for the current visit and the haste with which it was carried out, without suitable preparations, Rabin confirmed it would be unwise to make a cabinet decision without "reading the U.S. map."

Rabin added: "If an inquiry commission is appointed in another 4 years and it asks how we got stuck with the Lavi, I will be able to reply: 'This is why I made the decision I did'." [passage omitted]

Rabin on Meeting With Weinberger

TA011842 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The meeting between Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and his U.S. counterprt, Caspar Weinberger, ended in the Pentagon a short time ago. The United States will not extend additional aid to continue the production of the Lavi, the U.S. secretary of defense said on behalf of the U.S. Administration and Congress. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports:

[Begin recording] [Mish'al] Yitzhaq Rabin arrived at the Pentagon armed with a long list of requests designed to compensate Israel if it decides to terminate the Lavi project. In fact, Mr Rabin came here to bargain with Weinberger on the price of Israel's concession. With the help of his U.S. counterpart Rabin hopes to persuade his fellow ministers to drop the Lavi.

[Rabin] I received satisfactory replies to some of the questions, while on other questions I did not receive any answers. It takes time for the government apparatus to make decisions, decisions which cannot only be made here.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, in the wake of your meeting with Mr Weinberger, have you personally been persuaded that the Lavi project should be terminated?

[Rabin] I did not come here to be persuaded one way or the other. I came here to hear facts, and when all these facts are given to us I will submit them to the Cabinet, not here.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, one last question. Was the bargaining you came here to perform successful? Did we raise the price of giving up on the Lavi?

[Rabin] I will tell you that when I have the full answers.

[Mish'al] An initial summary of the Rabin-Weinberger meeting raises the following points: Secretary Weinberger helped his Israeli counterpart drop the Lavi project by complying with some of the requests submitted to him. The defense secretary even surprised him when he complied with a very important request involving military procurement to the tune of millions of dollars. Mr Rabin was unambiguously told: The United States will not support the continuation of the Lavi production. This aircraft, Weinberger told Rabin, does not strengthen the IDF and has only caused numerous financial difficulties.

Finally, it may be said this evening that the Rabin-Weinberger meeting has brought the Cabinet closer to a decision to terminate the Lavi project. [end recording]

Shamir Supports Rabin Trip

TA011904 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Report in studio by military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky — live]

[Text] A senior Likud minister told us this evening that Defense Minister Rabin's trip to the United States is unnecessary; it is a death sentence for the Lavi. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, on the other hand, strongly supported Minister Rabin's trip prior to the Cabinet decision on the future of the project. Shamir wants Rabin to form a clear opinion on the issue, and present it at the next Cabinet session. As for Shamir's opinion on the Lavi, his associates say the prime minister would like a compromise that would be acceptable to the defense establishment and would enable the continuation of the Lavi project. However, under the present circumstances Shamir believes the project cannot continue.

In a secret meeting of the prime minister, the vice prime minister, the defense minister, and the finance minister held more than 2 weeks ago, Shamir, Nisim, and Rabin supported the cancellation of the Lavi project. Shim'on Peres opposed this, and requested time to find a compromise. In another meeting held approximately 1 week ago, the prime minister joined Peres' view, saying

that an effort should be made to reach a compromise.

Cabinet ministers said recently: We will not vote against the defense establishment, but we insist that Defense Minister Rabin present an unequivocal position for or against the continuation of the Lavi. He has not done so to date, they say.

In his talks in Washington, the defense minister will try to examine to what extent the administration will assist in assuring employment in the defense industries if the project is canceled. At the same time he will ask what will happen if the government decides to continue with the Lavi project. This evening it is uncertain whether Defense Minister Rabin will have decisive answers at the next Cabinet meeting.

[At the end of its newscast Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew at 1830 GMT on 1 July 1987 carries the following report: "Avi Pazner, the prime minister's spokesman, says in reaction to an earlier report in this newscast that the prime minister never said the Lavi cannot continue to be produced, and he does not believe this. The prime minister is seeking a compromise that will enable the project to continue."]

No-Confidence Motion Defeated

TA011911 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] The Knesset today defeated a no-confidence motion in the government submitted by Knesset Member Mati Peled of the Progressive List for Peace on the issue of the Lavi project. In reply to the motion, Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the Cabinet would take all the economic and technological aspects into account when it reaches a decision on the Lavi. He stressed that Israel must be a bold country and not one that concerns itself only with inquiry commissions. [passage omitted]

Meir Kahane Pledges Allegiance to Knesset

TA011149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Knesset Member Meir Kahane this morning finally made the declaration of allegiance to the Knesset, as required by law. With this, his rights to take part in debates, vote, and receive his salary were restored. Twice in the past Kahane made declarations based on Biblical passages which were disqualified by the Knesset speaker. In the United States Kahane indicated that he had done so in order to demonstrate that he had not sworn an oath of allegiance to another state and thus could retain his U.S. citizenship.

Report on 'Nazi Hunter' Arrival in Jordan

JN010802 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Austrian President Kurt Waldheim will begin a 4-day visit to Jordan today during which he will hold talks with King Husayn, tour Jordanian tourist sites, and visit the potassium factory on the Dead Sea which was built by an Austrian Company.

Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld arrived in Amman yesterday and pointed out that she will present to Jordanian officials testimonies of Waldheim's Nazi past and involvement in Nazi war crimes during World War II.

In Vienna, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has declared that the Iranian Government has extended an invitation to Kurt Waldheim to visit Iran and that the Austrian president has accepted the invitation. A date for the visit will be determined later.

Husayn Refuses to Meet Klarsfeld

JN011547 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan today refused to receive Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld, who went to the Royal Palace in Amman to hand King Husayn documents on Austrian President Kurt Waldheim's role in sending Jews from Balkan states to extermination camps during World War II.

The Royal Court told Mrs Klarsfeld that King Husayn could not receive her because of his busy agenda. However, she was told the king had agreed to receive the above-mentioned documents from her so he could send them to the competent agencies.

Austrian President Kurt Waldheim arrived in Amman this evening.

Austrian President Waldheim Arrives in Amman
JN011429 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Amman — Austrian President His Excellency Dr Kurt Waldheim and his wife arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur al-Husayn.

His excellency the guest and his wife were accorded a warm popular and national reception. His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur al-Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted]

Begins Talks With Husayn
JN011800 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Official talks between Jordan, headed by His Majesty King Husayn, and Austria, headed by His Excellency President Kurt Waldheim, began at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. The talks were attended for Jordan by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adanan Abu 'Awsdah; Field Marshal Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Dr Raja'i Almu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Dr Bassam al-Sakit, secretary general of the royal court; and 'Adnan al-Talhuni, Jordan's nonresident ambassador to Austria.

For Austria, the talks were attended by Dr Alois Mock, Austrian vice chancellor and foreign minister; Dr Arnold Moebius, Austrian ambassador to Jordan; Dr Wolfgang Loibl, director general of the president's office; Dr Heribert Steinbauer, director of the Austrian vice chancellor's office; and Dr Georg Henning, foreign policy adviser to the president.

The two sides exchanged views on the latest developments in the Middle East and the efforts being exerted to bring about a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region through the convening of an international peace conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict, as well as the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council. The Jordanian and Austrian sides stressed the need to develop bilateral relations in all areas to bring about economic, cultural, and technical cooperation between the two friendly states in the interest of both peoples.

King Husayn's Banquet Speech
JN012031 Amman Television Service in English
1915 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Speech by King Husayn at a dinner banquet hosted in honor of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on 1 July in Amman — recorded in Arabic fading into English translation]

[Text] Your Excellency President Kurt Waldheim, Mrs Waldheim, ladies and gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I welcome you amongst us this evening. Queen Nur joins me in extending a warm welcome to you and Mrs Waldheim. I would like to convey to you the highest respect and regard of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for your Excellency and the Austrian people. This occasion affords us yet another opportunity to express our sincere gratitude for the kind and warm hospitality with which we were received during our visit to your beautiful country, particularly on our official visit last March. In welcoming you tonight, we demonstrate our appreciation for your patriotism, integrity, and wisdom which are fully recognized by your great people who elected you as their president in affirmation of their adherence to the noble human values for which you stand. Your people have enriched man's thought throughout history by contributing to the fine arts, paintings, sculpture, architecture, and music. Many such achievements stand today in living testimony to this contribution to world culture and to the refinement and perpetuation of aesthetic values.

In welcoming you, Your Excellency, we reaffirm the international community's unshakable trust in your humanism, sagacity, and devotion to serving man's urgent concerns for peace and development. This trust was unanimously confirmed by your election to two consecutive terms as secretary general of the United Nations. We also wish to salute through you, dear friend, the Republic of Austria with which we have strong ties of friendship and cooperation and share a firm commitment to the principles unanimously accepted by the international community. These principles constitute the foundation for the establishment of justice and peace throughout the world as well as for defining relations among countries and nations in a manner which guarantees the greatest benefit to humanity. We note with satisfaction that our two countries with their central geographic locations, within their respective regions, are working toward establishing a just peace in the world as a basis for stability which is essential not only for development but also for the channeling of resources and efforts toward the betterment of mankind.

Your Excellency, the role and centrality of Austria, situated at the heart of Europe, have given your country a distinguished place which we value very highly. As a result, Austria has become a center for international institutions dedicated to world peace, cooperation, and relief work. It is also a link between Eastern and Western Europe which has earned the appreciation and respect of both sides. You have set an example for those who find themselves in a similar position.

It was not surprising that during your tenure as secretary general of the United Nations you embodied this constructive policy by working to bolster the international legitimacy and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter in promoting peace, cooperation, and development. Likewise, our own regional problems have occupied a good deal of your personal attention and that of your country. For this, you and the Republic of Austria have our deepest respect and appreciation. Like Austria, Jordan has always endeavored to uphold international law, the United Nations Charter, and the principles of legitimacy as the foundations for regional peace. These principles have guided our persistent search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Your Excellency, turning to the Arab-Israeli conflict, we have as you know called for the convening of an international peace conference along the lines of the one held in Geneva in 1973 and in which Your Excellency played an effective and prominent role. The conference would be held under the auspices of the United Nations and would be attended by the five permanent members of the Security council as well as the parties to the conflict. The goal is to arrive at ways and means of implementing Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 on the basis of the exchange of territory for peace and the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

Despite the world-wide support that this approach has received, there are a number of obstacles which need to be overcome. Foremost among those is the lack of a consensus in Israel accepting the land for peace formula — a concept rooted in international law and the principles of the United Nations. It is this obstacle that has enabled the Israeli occupation to persist on its aggressive course for 20 years.

As a result, the credibility of the United Nations is being compromised, together with its responsibility to safeguard the rights of all states and peoples. As you are well aware, our area is affected by another explosive problem, represented by the ferocious war that has been raging between Iraq and Iran for close to 7 years. Despite all mandatory Security Council resolutions and the efforts of the Islamic and nonaligned countries and the United Nations as well as the positive Iraqi response to every effort aimed at putting an end to the fighting, Iran remains adamant in its insistence on prolonging this destructive war which threatens the security of the entire region and the peace of the world at large. Iran is even seeking to widen the scale of the Gulf war, as indicated by its hostile provocations aimed at the state of Kuwait, the current chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Kuwait was never a party to this war. On the contrary, she was foremost among those states that supported the efforts aimed at achieving peace between its two warring neighbors.

Your Excellency, our region has to contend with the extremely dangerous ramifications of these two conflicts which also extend beyond the boundaries of the area. We believe that under these conditions, each passing day increases the risks of explosion and diminishes the chances for peace. Nonetheless, we are still hopeful that international efforts through both individual and collective initiatives will soon converge to restore stability to the Middle East, away from the dictates of narrow interests. In particular, we look today to the five permanent members of the Security Council with the hope that they will seriously shoulder their responsibilities and ensure the success of the efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East. We also look with hope to their efforts to reach an agreement on a firm and balanced international position aimed at terminating the war in the Gulf and enabling the two warring sides to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

It is time that this region, long enervated by wars and conflicts, should enjoy tranquillty and security and dedicate itself to peace and development for the benefit of its peoples and the generations to come. We in Jordan appreciate the support which Your Excellency and your friendly country have extended to our efforts on behalf of peace. We are confident that you will continue to exercise your good offices with all concerned parties and organizations. We believe that your continued support will have an important and positive impact. I am happy to note the friendly atmosphere that characterizes our bilateral relations. I am pleased with the progress of cooperation between our two countries since the conclusion in 1977 of the economic, industrial, and technical cooperation agreement. I am confident that future relations will be strengthened still further, particularly in the commercial field where we hope that the trade balance between our two countries will move towards greater equity to the mutual benefit of both sides.

Your Excellency, I reiterate my welcome to you and Mrs Waldheim. I thank you for providing us with this opportunity to express, once again, our esteem to you and your country. I call on this distinguished gathering to rise with me and Queen Nur in salute to His Excellency President Kurt Waldheim and Mrs Waldheim and the friendship between our two countries and peoples. May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Waldheim's Banquet Speech

JN012016 Amman Television Service in English 1925 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Speech by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim at a dinner given in his honor by King Husayn of Jordan in Amman on 1 July 1987 -- recorded in English]

[Text] Your Majesty, Your Majesty Queen Nur, your royal highnesses, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: May I first of all express my sincere gratitude for the invitation Your Majesty was kind enough to extend to me and to my wife. I was deeply touched by your warm words of welcome, Your Majesty. Although I had the pleasure to meet with Your Majesty on many previous occasions, I am particularly happy that it is to your beautiful country that I have the privilege to pay one of my first visits as president of Austria.

Today, I also gladly recall the happy memories from my visits as secretary general of the United Nations to the Kingdom of Jordan: the cordial reception and hospitality, the exchange of views with Your Majesty this afternoon as one of the most senior and wise statesmen of the Arab world, the beauty of your country with new prosperity and old culture, will be unforgettable memories I will cherish and shall take back to Austria.

Jordan and Austria may be separated by thousands of miles, still they have many things in common. Ours are small countries with limited natural resources. We both are surrounded by more powerful neighbors and we are in our respective regions dealing with countries of varied economical and different sociopolitical systems.

Your Majesty, it is not a mere coincidence, therefore, that my first official visit in an Arab country since my election as president of Austria takes place in Jordan, a country whose struggle for economic and political advancement and for the realization of justice and peace has earned the respect of the international

community. At this juncture, let me pay tribute to the courage of your forefather who, through the Arab revolt, turned the tide and opened the door to a new awakening of Arab national identity. In only a few generations, Jordan has been transformed into a modern, prosperous, and thriving Kingdom — and it is no exaggeration to say that it was through Your Majesty's determination, perseverance, commitment, and personal sacrifice that this enormous task was accomplished.

While the economic and social components formed the basis for a balanced and happy society, the political circumstances are still distracting from the otherwise perfect picture. As you so rightly stated in your key address to the nation of 19 February 1986 you found yourself, and I quote, in the thick of events and in the eye of the hurricane, end of quotation, in your determination to deal with the Palestinian problem, the land, the holy places, the people, and their identity.

What has characterized your untiring battle for peace and security has earned worldwide respect. It is your uncompromising belief, Your Majesty, in the reesolution of international conflicts through peaceful means as stipulated in the UN charter and other international instruments. May I, who bore witness to this sacred commitment to peace when I served as secretary general of the United Nations, pay my respect to the policies and the philosophy behind your efforts to bring about a just and durable solution to one of the most serious problems of our time. I am confident that your efforts will not have been in vain and will ultimately be crowned by success. This is in the interest of all of us. It is in the interest of world peace.

As the idea of an international conference, to which you referred, under the auspices of the United Nations, is under serious discussion, I am happy to reiterate once more the Austrian Government's support to this plan. It has always been our conviction that through acceptance of the legitimate interests of all parties concerned and through honest negotiations a solution to the Middle East problem can be found. Any fair settlement must also take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In this connection, I wish to stress the need for full respect of human rights in all parts of the region including the occupied territories. Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen, I am convinced that Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 constitute a sound basis for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

Your Majesty, our bilateral relations have developed over the years in a very favorable and promising manner, I am happy to say this year in this beautiful surrounding. The number of visits has increased considerably since the official visit of my predecessor to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1978. You, Your Majesty, have established a personal retreat for the royal family in the Vienna woods overlooking the city and have since then paid several visits to our country. Only in March, such a private visit of Your Majesty offered a welcome opportunity to renew our longstanding friendship and to have an exchange of views on the international situation. On that occasion, I extended a warm and formal invitation to Your Majesties for an official state visit to our country. I sincerely hope that this visit will be realized in the near future.

Besides these contacts on the highest level a number of other visits took place in the recent past. Let me only mention the visit of your Prime Minister Mr al-Rifa'i in Vienna last spring or the visit of our former foreign minister and now president of the Parliament Mr Gratz in 1985. I am indeed happy that our present foreign minister and vice chancellor Mr Mock is with us today.

Furthermore, our relations have been enhanced in other ways: Through your airline, Royal Jordanian Airlines, Vienna has been given an additional important dimension of international communication. Incidentally, I have used this airline frequently in the past also as secretary general of the UN and I can only congratulate you for an excellent airline. And I am happy that it is the one airline which has established the direct connection between Austria, Vienna, and the United States.

Tourism and trade are finding new channels and in the world arena both our countries are in accord with most of the world's pressing issues, in particular, they have close contacts also in matters of security. In order to strengthen the cooperation in the field of science and technology between Jordan and Austria, I am happy to offer to young Jordanian scientists a program of postgraduate fellowships for studies at Austrian institutions for research and higher learning. I had the pleasure to explain to Your Majesty the meaning and the purpose of this undertaking and I sincerely hope it will increase to further strengthen our relationship also as far as the young generation is concerned. [Applause]

Your Majesties, we know that both of you have been for many years true and honest friends of Austria and we would like to thank you sincerely for this your friendship. Your generous hospitality, as well as the warm reception by your people which I witnessed this afternoon coming in from the airport, convinced me that this visit and the exchange of views will further strengthen the close links between our two countries. I hope it will also be an impetus for furthering the understanding between Europe and the Arab world.

It is in this spirit, ladies and gentlemen, that I ask you all to raise your glasses and to drink to the personal health of His Majesty the King of Jordan, to Her Majesty Queen Nur, and the people of Jordan. [Applause]

Austria's Mock on Relations With Arabs, Israel

AU020737 Vienna ORF Teletext in German
0720 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Amman — [passage omitted] With regard to reports in the Arab press on the visit [of President Kurt Waldheim to Jordan], Foreign Minister Mock said that he would be happy to have good relations with both sides, Arabs and Israelis. But how

Israel had allowed itself to react in connection with Waldheim's visit to the Vatican was outrageous, he noted.

Husayn Comments on Mideast Problems, Solutions

AU011026 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 1 Jul 87 pp 4-5

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Jordan's King Husayn by *Neue Kronen-Zeitung* reporter Kurt Seinitz in Amman "at the beginning of the week": "'We Are on the Verge of a Middle East Solution'"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] With regard to the concept of Israeli Foreign Minister Peres, according to which an international UN conference should only be an "umbrella" to start Middle East negotiations while the actual talks should take place directly between Israel and each of its neighbors, King Husayn's statements are evasive but not disapproving: "I certainly do not envisage the conference in such a way that the five Security Council members have to be present at all times during the negotiating process. They should, however, represent the world's weight in a helpful manner and encourage us to make progress with the goal of drawing up, at the end of the negotiations, the results for a comprehensive solution that will be accepted by future generations. I cannot imagine that the conference itself would have any veto power with regard to the course of the negotiations or the power to impose its own will. But we should not underestimate the moral weight exerted by the five big powers' representatives and by the attitude of the rest of the world to overcome difficulties during the course of the negotiations."

Helpful USSR [subhead]

The Jordanian King spoke highly of the change in the Soviet Union's attitude. Tensions in the relationship with Syria have considerably eased; the dialogue about all problems, in particular the Palestinian question, is being continued. The basis of the new hope for the Middle East lies especially in the easing of tensions in the international political climate between the two superpowers.

Says King Husayn: "I want the Soviet Union to have a role in the Middle East and to exert an influence that would be very helpful in the efforts being made to achieve lasting peace in this area. Nevertheless, we do not want to draw one or the other superpower into this region in order to avoid any relations of rivalry and any polarization. Therefore, we are making every effort to give all five permanent members of the UN Security Council an equal role. The current international climate has a favorable effect on the Middle East as well. The superpowers are negotiating missile and nuclear disarmament. I cannot conceive of a general agreement between the two superpowers without also defusing other hotbeds of tension that are very dangerous for world peace. All these elements give us hope and encouragement."

Disappointment About the United States [subhead]

King Husayn of Jordan speaks with open disappointment about the U.S. Administration. Although today relations between the two countries are closer than ever before, he notes, the United States has taken steps that Jordan does not understand.

Says the king: "I very much hope that the United States will become as important in this region as is worthy of a superpower and that will enable the United States to play a role in the efforts for a just Middle East peace. Concerning ourselves, the United States has decided not to deliver us the weapons we need for legitimate self-defense, although the United States has been our traditional, long-standing arms supplier. We have therefore decided never again to make such a request to the United States," says the Jordanian monarch, clearly showing the hurt he feels because of the incomprehensible step by the U.S. Administration.

AFP Cites Kidnappers' Statement on Glass

NC011829 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt]Sidon, Lebanon, July 1 (AFP)— A previously unknown group, the Organization for the Defence of the Free People, Wednesday claimed responsibility for the kidnap of U.S. journalist Charles Glass and accused him of spying for Israel.

In a statement typewritten in Arabic and sent to a news agency office in this southern port city, the group said it would hold Mr Glass until "all the American-Zionist plans and intentions that he represents are unveiled."

Mr Glass, 36, was kidnapped on June 17 while travelling through a Moslem-dominated suburb of southern Beirut with 'Ali 'Usayran, son of the Lebanese defence minister. Mr 'Usayran and his driver were released in Sidon on June 24.

The captors' statement said Mr Glass was being questioned and that, when he was caught, he had been contacting paid agents for Israel and the United States.

Mr 'Usayran and other sources have said that he was in Lebanon to write a book about Lebanon's major families.

The paid spies for Israel include "politicians and Lebanese Government and Army officials" as well as "agents operating in southern Lebanon," the statement said without naming anyone.

Mr Glass was making contact with them to "set up plans which were to be executed in cooperation with the forces of submission whose only goal is personal profit." It said they were to be carried out by "simple-minded people manipulated" by Mr Glass.

It said Mr 'Usayran was among the latter and that he had been released for lack of "sufficient" evidence against him.

Mr Glass's travel and activities, the statement said, "were part of the Zionist plan to offset the rebellion of our people" in the territories occupied by Israel, but his "dirty projects and missions" are now "cleared up."

His kidnap, the statement said, was but one stage to "stop the schemes planned against the region and to defend the dignity of our people." [passage omitted]

Syria's Kan'an Goes for Consultations in Damascus

NC021031 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arbaic 1015 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Staff Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian security and intelligence in Lebanon, has left for Damascus for consultations with Syrian leaders on the latest developments in the country.

Al-Tufayli Rules Out 'Confrontation' With Syrians

NC011140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli, Hizballah commander [as heard] in Al-Biqa', has ruled out the possibility of confrontation with the Syrian Army. He also excluded the possibility of Syrian Army deployment in the southern suburb.

In a statement to AFP in Ba'labakk, Shaykh al-Tufayli reiterated that Hizballah has no connection with the kidnapping of U.S. journalist Charles Glass. He added that the interests that Hizballah and Syria have in common preclude any confrontation between them. He denied that the Syrians have recently stepped up security measures, because this would be a sign of an impending confrontation.

Shaykh al-Tufayli went on to say that he has learned of the withdrawal of arms permits, but added that this matter is proceeding normally. He said that the media and a number of biased persons seek to hold Hizballah responsible for the kidnapping of Glass on 17 June. He added that the media are trying to force the Syrians to fight against the Muslims. If the media succeed in their aim, the Syrians will lose the Lebanese people, of whom we constitute the principal sect, and thus they will lose everything. He affirmed: We endeavor to establish good relations with the Syrians because our objective is to fight Israel and its agents.

Hizballah Denies Delegation Sent to Syria

NC021432 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpt] The Hizballah organization has denied that any of its officials paid a visit to Damascus to hold talks with Syrian officials.

In a recent statement, the party warned those who are trying to strike at Muslims in the southern suburb [of Beirut].

The party also issued a warning to the United States. Its statement noted that Hizballah members would stand fast in the face of any U.S. military operation against Tehran and threatened that there would be repercussions for any U.S. military move in the Gulf region. [passage omitted]

Islamic Brigades Claim Attack on Syrian Position

NC020839 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to speak on behalf of the Islamic Brigades organization telephoned the Voice of Lebanon this morning and said that this group was responsible for an explosion last night near a Syrian position in Corniche al-Mazra'ah [in West Beirut]. He said that the organization is planning suicide operations against the Syrians.

Last night's explosion was the 144th since the Syrian entry into West Beirut in February.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Arrives, Holds Talks
JN011812 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Official talks between Syria, led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Cyprus, led by Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou,began at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The talks were attended by Yusuf Shakkur, assistant foreign minister; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the West Europe desk; Walid al-Mu'allim, director of the foreign minister's private office; Nikolaos Makris, the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus; and the members of the accompanying Cypriot delegation.

The two sides reviewed developments in the region in general and the Cypriot problem in particular. They also discussed relations of friendship and cooperation.

The Cypriot foreign minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus at noon today on a 3-day visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the West Europe desk; Nikolaos Makris, the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Cypriot Embassy staff in Damascus.

In his statement, the Cypriot minister said that he was pleased to visit Syria within the framework of friendship between the two countries. He also expressed his appreciation and thanks for Syria's stand on the Cyprus issue. Iakovou said that current relations between Syria and Cyprus are excellent. He added thatmany bialteral aspects can be developed. Concluding his statement, the Cypriot minister stressed that Syria plays an important role in the Middle East.

Khaddam Receives Soviet Cosmonaut 30 Jun
JN301851 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 1800 this evening General Petr Klimuk, Soviet cosmonaut and hero of the Soviet Union, and the head of the Mideast section at NOVOSTI in the presence of SANA Director General Dr Sabir Falhut and the USSR charge d'affaires in Damascus. Gen Klimuk conveyed greetings from the Syrian and Soviet cosmonauts at the space center in Moscow to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Arab people. He also familiarized Khaddam with the training progress achieved by Syrian cosmonauts Muhammad Faris and Munir Habib. They have almost completed preparations for the joint Syrian-Soviet space flight scheduled for 22 July. He further explained the potential scientific, economic, and technical results of the mission.

The vice president referred to the profound and multifaceted significance of Soviet-Syrian cooperation, particularly in space. He also discussed the historic impact of the mission and its positive implications for comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, which are friends. Khaddam wished the Syrian and Soviet cosmonauts every success in their spaceflight. He said that it will mark a brilliant milestone on the road of cooperation and joint struggle between the Syrian Arab Republic and the friendly Soviet Union.

Najibullah Addresses Reconciliation Commission
LD301852 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1730 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Speech by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, on 27 June at the second session of the Supreme National Reconciliation Commission held in the Storay Palace at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful. Esteemed members of the Supreme National Reconciliation Commission, dear friends.

In this hall on 3 January, 175 days ago, the words invitation, national reconciliation, and the path towards peace — which our persecuted people have chosen — were voiced and heard throughout Afghanistan. This great initiative came from the patriotic ulema and religious leaders. The (?party) supported this wise thinking, gave it true form, and prepared the principles and mechanics of the program of peace and its realization. This initiative for peace, which came from the people themselves, more and more (?finds its way) into the hearts of the people.

[Passage indistinct] whereas this index during the past 7 years developed only 5.3 percent. The national income is equal to 103.5 billion afghanis, which shows a growth of 3.6 percent over last year's level. Fundamental construction plans have been implemented 113.8 percent. Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects such as the Salang Tunnel, the new terminal at Kabul International Airport, the 110 kilovolt power transmission line between the Soviet Union and Konduz, the blood bank, and others have begun operating. Work with national entrepreneurs has gained momentum. The body of self-administration of private entreprenuers, that is, the Economic Consultative Council, has received broad authority and represents and defends its interests at the highest level of government. All of this has laid a good foundation for the convergence of state and private sectors. The first national conference of private entrepreneurs, held in the month of Hamal [22 March-21 April], played a special role in this regard. The conference was one of the key measures taken in the past months. The documents approved at the conference are a manifestation of the fact that the private entrepreneurs of the country understand the national reconciliation policy and approve and welcome it. The conference participants voted for the new policy, not only with their hands, but with their capital. This matter illustrates many things, primarily confidence in the government and in the future. During the last 6 months the government has received 110 applications for investment from private entrepreneurs. Of particular interest to the entrepreneurs is utilization of the R50 million credit which our government has obtained from the Soviet Union for the development of mixed and private sectors of the economy.

To what matters have the party and state paid attention? First, to the better utilization of existing resources, including inactive private establishments. Let us view the situation in our factory and plant sector. Two percent of sugar production capacity is utilized; staple cotton, 16 percent; oil, 29 percent; wool textiles, 37 percent; cotton textiles, 55 percent; and textile production, 66 percent.

Concerning inactive establishments: It is possible that a legal form can be found for renovating their work which does not threaten the interests of private investors. Why can the state not temporarily mortgage these establishments through fixed payments to their owners, particularly when the exploitation of some of them requires a minimum expense? The handicrafts sector has considerable resources. The value of the production of this sector is some 15 billion afghanis, or 41 percent of the total volume of the country's industrial production. However, in recent years the level of production in this area has decreased. For example, prior to the 1980's, the share of this sector in the total volume of the country's exports was 20-25 percent, minus gas exports, while at present it is only 9-10 percent. This is a very powerful resource. We intend to strive immediately for its further utilization.

It is necessary to increase attention to self-sufficiency and [word indistinct] because the state of affairs is such that in those provinces which in the past not only maintained themselves but were selling surplus grain, also produce wheat. The transfer and provision from the capital should not be interpreted as self-production and eliminate the interests of the local concerning their seeking and utilizing the local resources. [sentence as heard] Such a policy will encourage private investors, who were taking advantage of few local opportunities. I believe you will agree with this analysis.

An ancient aspiration of farmers was realized when the decree of the Revolutionary Council concerning the basic principles of water and land relations was approved. The new approach [words indistinct]. The defense of the interests of farmers began. The lands which the peasants obtained after the April Revolution will remain with them indefinitely. The upper limit on landholding was raised from the previous 30 jeribs to 100 jeribs. Why?

First, the land and water reform, which began after the April Revolution, did not yield positive and fruitful results. Of the 40,000 hectares of land distributed to the landless peasants and smallholders, at present only 25 percent has been worked. The distributed lands have dried up and become barren. The reasons are many and we are all aware of them.

By distributing vast areas of land, in 5-jerib units, to each landless peasant and smallholder, we were still unable to supply them with agricultural tools and equipment, seeds, chemical fertilizer, credits, and above all, water. This does not mean that work should not be carried out on the land. We are not so rich that we can allow this land to be transformed into barren desert. This is why the question of the distribution of uncultivated land to those who can work on it and exploit it was originally raised.

Second, the fixing of the maximum limit of landownership, in an artificial manner, at 30 jeribs, did not provide a sufficiently large area of land for the progress of normal economy, as well as the present traditional structure of the relationship. [as heard]

The issue of unlimited landownership has also been taken into account for those who play an active role in realizing the national reconciliation policy, and who also play an important role in stopping war and bloodshed and in restoring peace and calm in our land. The services of these people must be approved by you,

the members of the Supreme National Reconciliation Commission.

Specific conditions will be created for private investors. They can embark on the creation of orchards, on the exploitation of unlimited pieces of land, and on the creation of mechanized enterprises and farms. These measures must attract new forces for the blossoming of the people's economy.

Observance of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, the traditions and customs of the people, have been clearly and precisely reflected in the policy of the party and government. [applause] For example, endowment land cannot be limited. The land will be distributed among the heirs in accordance with the principle of Taraka [Islamic law of inheritance] and the principle of succession.

Dealing with this situation in a satisfactory manner shows that the party and government, in perceiving the realities, have embarked on the solution of this issue. The new approach also responds to the interests of the poor strata of the peasants; that is, the landless peasants and smallholders. The land will be distributed in a flexible manner, in consideration of the existing reserves of land in a specific area, of productivity, of water supply, and of the number of family members. In this new land relationship the determining role is played by the people themselves. Let us put more reliance on the wisdom and experience of our people.

The villages and the peasants are the key to reconciliation. Therefore, the party and government are doing their best to make the peasants aware of the care provided by the government.

In the current year 16,000 tons of seed, 155,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, and 233 tractors have been allocated to the peasants.

The ministries and industrial enterprises will exercise supervision over the villages. I request that you also assist us in working with the peasants. We should keep this issue in mind. The peasants constitute our prosperity and our energy. [applause]

Esteemed member of the commission, a great part of the country's misfortune consists in the losses and heavy blows which have affected every family in our country. Therefore, we should care for the families of the martyrs of the revolutionary path and for the thousands of compatriots who have laid down their weapons. The Council of Ministers will establish a special department to deal with these affairs.

Regarding the refugee problem: The past 5 months have taught us a great deal. We have seen irrational and unnecessary approaches. We have also witnessed practices that should be considered in the future.

In accordance with the joint resolution of the Politburo and the Council of Ministers adopted 2 days ago, the Department for Refugee Affairs was upgraded to the State Committee for Returnee Affairs. This ministry, or state committee, is headed by esteemed Hasan Sherq, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. This state committee, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the local organs of state power and the administration, is to deal with all issues of receiving, transporting, and settling the returnees.

The Political Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is tasked with organizing the work of every returnee and of every returnee family. Therefore, in every district, the post of instructor in the Political Department will be created. This task must be carried out in the best manner. We will be able in the future to attract the assistance of the commissions, the UN Commission for Refugees, and other international organizations. Because of the great importance and urgency of this issue, Comrade Keshtmand and I will assess this issue in the session of the special commission.

Practice shows that not only the material aspect but the spiritual aspect of the people's social life are not being taken into consideration. We read the people's letters arriving in the Central Committee. They complain. The complaints and criticisms are all just. The people are obliged to write because in the localities their problems and difficulties are not being solved. I would like to inform the members of the commission that the Politburo members meet the toilers every day. During the past 6 months, 1,750 visitors were received at Revolutionary Council headquarters. I have met 1,038 in person.

The country's growth plan in the socioeconomic field has a firm link with military issues.

In accordance with the proclamation issued by you on 15 January 1987, the Armed Forces firmly observed the cease-fire terms for 52 days. For 2 months the weapons were in their cases and the aircraft and helicopters did not conduct combat flights. For approximately 2 months our Army — that is, the largest fighting army in the region — did not fire a single shot, and only after the intensification of assassination attacks by the enemy and repeated demands from the people for reciprocal action did we start pressing the trigger. However, all the world's people were aware that we were faithful to our promise for 52 days. At this very moment, our forces only open fire in circumstances spelled out in the proclamation — that is, on bases, on depots, on convoys carrying weapons and ammunition, and in the event of firing by the other side.

During the period following the proclamation of national reconciliation, our Armed Forces have been noticeably strengthened. Their combat capability has been enhanced and the number of volunteers is increasing. The turning point was the approval of the Military Conscription Law, as well as the increase in salaries and other material privileges for military personnel. I will talk in detail about this law. For example, a soldier used to receive a salary of 100 afghanis during his term of conscription, and now he receives an average of 2,000 afghanis. A reserve soldier received an average salary of 5,000 afghanis. A junior officer previously received 4,000 afghanis and now he receives over 8,000. Other privileges have also been considered. For example, the salary of pilots, on average 7,000 afghanis, has been increased. We cannot hide these facts. Let everyone know that the Army is the privileged part of our society because the Army defends the independence and territorial integrity of the country and must be the [words indistinct] of our society. [applause] It defends the land, the homeland, and the name of the homeland

which we inherited from our fathers and ancestors. The mobilization and administration of the forces is being improved. Headquarters is working every day.

In consideration of traditional principles, the tactics of our Army are becoming more flexible. Good results have come from this approach. Independence in the activities of the Army is growing. This has been proven in operations in the environs of Qandahar. A military sector in the north, with its headquarters in Mazar-e Sharif, will be created. Many things have been done to establish a solid defense of the DRA borders with Pakistan and Iran. The idea is not to completely seal the borders: We only want to close the roads of war. The roads and our home will always be open to peaceful inhabitants, to traders, to convoys carrying foodstuffs and industrial commodities, and to Kochi tribes.

Our measures concerning the consolidation of the border are in no way inimical to the traditional relations between tribes residing in the DRA and those on the other side of the Durand Line. Meanwhile, I request that you, esteemed members of the commission, maintain your energy level so that the tribes cooperate to confidently protect the borders against the enemies of national reconciliation. Recently all members of the leadership inspected the divisions and border brigades. We have come to believe that the Armed Forces confidently support the party and that they actively support and are implementing the national reconciliation policy.

Meanwhile, a review of the state of affairs has also revealed many shortcomings. One of them is the need for a fundamental improvement in the political training work in the forces, for the transformation of the Army into a school of life, a school of revolution, and a school of reconciliation.

The day before yesterday, the Politburo established a department which will be engaged in party political work in all forces, in the Armed Forces, and in armed civil units.

To aid in the reconciliation movement, the peace-creating duties of our Armed Forces are being seriously broadened and expanded. (?They) assist in the construction and renovation of schools, hospitals, mosques, and roads; in agricultural work; in the distribution of aid; in propaganda; and in work in the rural areas. They have distributed aid to the inhabitants worth over 80 million afghanis.

I would like to repeat once again that all of us should assist the Army in its transformation into a powerful force which is able to deal independently with all kinds of combat duties. This would be a guarantee of the success of national reconciliation. The Armed Forces are our pride and the pride of our people. The power of the Army is hidden in the people and the power of the people is hidden in the Army.

Esteemed members of the commission: In the recent PDPA Central Committee plenum we assessed the forms of coalition administration. There are objective conditions in the country for the creation of a practical and genuine coalition of the democratic forces and of all patriotic forces. This coalition would be able to bring an end to the fratricidal war, restore and normalize the situation in the country, and solve urgent national problems. For this reason it is necessary that the efforts of all parties, political groups, clergymen, social organizations, and patriotic personalities join together in the united antiwar movement; and all of us should work for the implementation of compromise measures, the foundation for which was laid down in the policy of national reconciliation.

Everyone expresses concern over the question of authority during national reconciliation. Life itself has given a reply to this question. Obviously the government's authority, as the objective of national reconciliation based on compromise, will enjoy broader support.

The military and political forces who are at present standing against us can participate in the exercise of power and in the organs of state power and the administration if they serve national reconciliation. Only the fanatical elements in the opposition cannot take part in state power.

Now let us talk about various forms of power.

The peaceful activities of the people have raised interesting and to some extent unexpected questions. Coalition government in the country begins at the bottom; that is, from the forefront of confrontation, and gradually traverses its upward path. It grows from the village, the hamlet, the district, the province, and beyond.

If we speak about the practical aspect of this we should say that practical signs of coalition government can be seen in several villages, districts, and provinces. In particular, this task is proceeding well in Kaldar and Shur Tappeh Districts of Balkh Province. So far, in the whole country about 5,000 delegates from the opposition have taken part in the national reconciliation commissions. Five ministers who had worked for previous regimes hold office in the Council of Ministers. At present, 14 districts are led by chieftains of the armed opposition groups; four provinces are led by armed ringleaders of opposition groups. All of them are present here. We welcome this tendency and support it. We are ready to open the gates of departments, of the Council of Ministers, of social organizations, and of creative unions to those who come over to our side for peace. Until 15 July, we will officially offer specific posts to representatives of the opposition.

It is necessary for power to be shared. The genuine sharing of power does not mean that the PDPA is going to lose its position and identity, as our people can see that the PDPA will remain a major mobilizing and guiding force in the struggle for national unity.

This arises from the present conditions in Afghan society. The whole dialectic of the issue is hidden here.

The supreme organ of administration in our country, from our point of view, and in consideration of our national and historic traditions, would be best served by a republican-type presidency. In particular, the president should not only be the symbol of power but should be the real executor.

The coalition (?councils) of government are different, embracing the organs of power, social organizations, and the supreme

councils of national reconciliation. I would like to highlight the role of the national reconciliation commissions.

These commissions have so far not been transformed into organs of contact, dialogue and mediation with the opposite side. They should not [word indistinct] the organs of power. However, no one is allowed to take away the great authority of these commissions or to undermine their role. These commissions and the executive committees of the councils of people's representatives should primarily choose the interests of national reconciliation as the basis for their work. There are 31 provincial commissions, 2,948 city, district and village commissions of national reconciliation functioning throughout the country. A large number of activists — 20,000 patriots — are united in them. No such social [word indistinct] from its mass viewpoint has ever existed in our country. National reconciliation commissions have been created in the following provinces: Badakhshan, 246; Jowzjan, 295, Herat, 193; Farah, 184; Nangarhar, 133; and Kabul, 277. These commissions function in establishments and enterprises. This is truly a great strength. How can this great force be utilized in the interest of reconciliation? This should take various forms. Esteemed Hatef will report on the work of the Supreme National Reconciliation Council. This depends on the provincial commissions — those in Farah, Paktia provinces, at the Jangalak factory, and the Pol-e Khomri textile mill — working better than others.

The National Reconciliation Commission has taken an active part in assessing dossiers for the release of prisoners. This activity [words indistinct] was slowed down. Why don't we approach the solution of the issues of land and water on the basis of the new law concerning the distribution of free assistance? All such conditions derive from the fact that the National Front has not yet brought together the representatives of the national reconciliation commissions and has not taught them practical work. Criticizing ourselves we should say that in some provinces the provincial committees [words indistinct] the national reconciliation commissions. Most of these commissions lack dynamism. They do not try to establish contact with the opposition. They do not visit localities. They tend to be transformed into discussion clubs. The people did not create the commissions for this purpose. We are all dutybound to think about how we can enhance the effectiveness of these popular organs, how they can be transformed into credible, dynamic organs of reconciliation, and how to purge them of bureaucracy and formalism.

Another effective form of coalition is the tribal assemblies; a result of their convocation is that villages, subdistricts, districts and provinces of peace can be distinguished. These regions — through a coalition with the opposite side, made after signing agreements — are formed within the framework of the national reconciliation commissions.

The other form of administration — as with previous governments, by the village chief or subgovernor, but with the acceptance of conciliation policy — can be acceptable. Under these circumstances, we are ready to meet their financial needs. We should create different (?types) of power organs in the regions which are not under our control. After the (?restoration) of peace, the military units, including Afghan and Soviet units will leave these regions. However the Russian-trained police and local self-defense groups in which previous opposition members can also take part, will remain.

All party, government and military organs and social organizations must pay serious attention to such a new form of struggle for peace and normalization of the situation in the country. [applause]

This task must be carried out (?on time). We will then convene the grand peace assembly.

Active members of the national reconciliation council will take part as representatives at this assembly. A number of proposals concerning the convocation of a tribal assembly of the Hazara nationality exists in which mutual pledges of the Hazara nationality assembly and the DRA government could be approved. After 2 weeks, an assembly of nomads will be convened. We promised them such a meeting a long time ago. A great number of issues — the solution of which will bring nomads closer to people's power — have accumulated.

I would like to refer with gratitude to esteemed Hatef. The working group under his leadership has completed the draft work of the new constitution. In my opinion, this constitution will be the constitution of national reconciliation. Very soon, at a suitable time, we will ask for a referendum of the people, including the people of that side. [as heard] Let the wisdom and experience of the people, who are tired of war, be reflected in the Constitution. [applause]

During debates about the draft constitution we can also discuss the name of the country. The present name of the country is the product of haste, which alienated a section of the people. We propose the name of Republic of Afghanistan. [applause] We all know that the meaning of republic, by its nature, to a large extent covers the principle of democracy.

It is not a retreat. It is the continuation of the tradition of our people and of the region. Let the people themselves resolve this issue during discussions on the constitution. For revolutionaries, it is the nature and depth of revolutionary changes, not names that are important.

The issue of a multiparty system, the creation of new parties and the legalization of active parties were discussed in detail at the June plenum.

I would like to mention that we have approved a decree and a law on the legalization and creation of new parties, and this law will be published in the press within a few days. Private investors, the clergy, and peasants can form their own parties. However, this issue depends on them. It is not necessary for me to speak in detail in this respect. They can talk about their plenums in the near future. We do not insist that the issues of theory, strategy, and tactics of these parties must essentially agree with the PDPA. They can put their own views. However, one issue is irrefutable: Every party, every organization is dutybound to back and support the general objective — the immediate restoration of peace in Afghanistan, the guaranteed nonuse of weapons, national sovereignty, independence, a policy of nonalignment, consolidation of

the historic friendship with the Soviet Union, and development of relations with neighboring countries. [applause]

New parties and organizations will obviously become collective members of the National Front. The possibility of establishing blocs between parties also exists. Creation of blocs and multiparty systems creates favorable conditions for the activities of various patriotic and progressive organizations in the more successful implementation of the policy of national reconciliation.

The unity of all progressive forces in a united democraitc front will be the only true force in establishing a democratic society in the country opposed to reaction. The pursuance of a peaceful process will also exert increasing pressure on the opposition. The opposition is confronted with a serious choice: To accept peace or to continue serving the selfish interests of their imperialist masters.

The process of the decomposition of groupings among the armed counterrevolutionaries has intensified. Twenty-five thousand men of the armed opposition have come over to our side. Most of them are serving the local forces or engaged in peaceful work; 93,000 armed men are in contact and talking with the government. The fanatic and irreconcilable counterrevolutionaries who are open enemies of reconciliation have been further identified and are constantly being isolated. It is obvious that the majority of this catagory are terrorists. Despite various obstacles, refugees from Pakistan and Iran are crossing the barbed wire of the camps and are returning to their fatherland before their cases are resolved through diplomatic channels; that is, they have not waited for the solution of this issue in Geneva.

The national reconciliation policy and the thinking behind it have aroused great interest outside the country — in the United Nations, in the Islamaic Conference Organization, at the Afghan-Pakistan talks in Geneva, at gatherings of friendly and fraternal parties, and in international social organizations. Everywhere confidence is increasing in the correctness of our choice made in the interests of peace. The enhancement of the DRA's authority and position in the international arena is shown by the fact that there was a three-fold increase in the number of delegations which visited our country during the last year [ended 21 March]. We have established political relations with Zimbabwe and Cyprus. Our relations with India are developing successfully.

Dear friends, the time has come to consult with you on the spiritual state of our people. The war is continuing. There is now more sorrow than happiness. However, a Muslim should remain a true Muslim. Honor and conscience are not only the characteristics of peace time. We have started a serious struggle against embezzlement and bribe taking, and we will inform our compatriots through the mass media on the results of our measures. We should point out that this struggle is a people's holy war. It will bear the desired result when, with the people's help, popular control exists and when there is cooperation. The role of the national reconciliation commissions is, of course, significant in this struggle. [applause] We invite you to struggle against this negative social phenomenon.

Cases of drinking alchoholic beverages, the appearance of gambling houses — and places worse than these — in no way prosper our Afghan way of life. [applause] Obviously alchoholic beverage is not only against Islamic dictates and the enemy of Islam and of human beings, but is also the source of other evils such as creating lack of confidence in social and family life, which lowers our authority in the eyes of the people.

Judge for yourselves. For hundreds of years, our forefathers lived with honor. They developed and expanded authority over themselves. What do people say about those who negate the ethical norms of social and family life? We have consulted with wise people who have sufficient life experience. We assessed alcoholism and its various consequences. We concluded that this ugliness should be stopped.

With your permission, we must also harden the routine of our lives. Those who weaken the basis of Islam and society, and those who cannot live without alcohol and consider alcoholism a minor matter, should not be among us. [applause] I want to speak openly in this regard and make sure our measures will be understood. We ask the traders of these goods to draw their own conclusions.

The authority of the state and party is made null by nepotism. Without party and state authority, nothing will be done. Let the saying, if you have a string to pull, you have everthing, be eliminated from our literature. [applause] We live in a very complicated time. We should, therefore, unite further, grow closer to each other, help each other more, and strongly safeguard our proud Afghan and Islamic fraterntiy. [applause] We will eliminate ethical differences. Our struggle for these ideals, thoughts, and criticisms is a noble task and we are confident that the people of Afghanistan will firmly support them.

Let us draw conclusions form our conversations. Let us ask ourselves with whom is the PDPA and the revolutionary state reconciling. In answer we say: With all true national forces who are interested in ceasing the bloodshed, forgetting the past hostility, and recognizing the necessity for a peaceful life and progressive change; with all the political parties, groups and factions; and all armed groups inside and outside the country with whom proposals for meetings and talks have been established. However, reconciliation cannot be made with those who continue the fratricidal war.

A second question is what compromising measures have been adopted on the basis of national reconciliation: Cease-fire by our Armed Forces and the PDPA's preparedness to share power with opposition forces by their representation in the country's social and economic structure in the capital and in the provinces, until the creation of a limited coalition government of national unity; ratification of the new DRA Constitution with the participation of opposition representatives during the debate process — Islam as the religion of the Afghan people has been enshrined in Article 2 of the Constitution; solution of the acute problems of development in all nationalities and tribes; complete support for tribal organization and meeting the nomad's demands; declaration of general amnesty and nonprosecution for past political activities; creation of suitable conditions for the refugees' return and welcoming and maintaining them with foodstuffs, accommodations and employment; transformation of economic policy to

include past compromises, such as cooperation in the sphere of the growth of [word indistinct] and economic sectors including the state, mixed, private, and cooperative; a new, careful approach to the land and water question taking into consideration the interests of all strata of farmers; the broadest possible coalition at all levels and a multiparty system; and state support for small traders.

We propose these points in the hope that they will be heard by the opposition and will be acceptable to both sides. Under national reconciliation, both sides have an equal opportunity to put into practice their historical claim of representing the Afghanistan people. The main point is that a real opportunity to halt the bloodshed in Afghanistan and to compensate for the (?sorrows) of all Afghans has been prepared for all those truly interested in progress. However, concessions have limits. The PDPA and the revolution state have defended and will continue to defend the fundamental gains of the April Revolution, the interests of toilers, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the country's true independence.

Let us point out that realizing national reconciliation is the fundamental role of the national reconciliation organization and the national front, which are open to all strata and groups as well as to individuals, including those who do not agree with the PDPA program. The basic organs for the realization of the national reconciliation policy are the supreme commissions, and the village, subdistrict, and district national reconciliation commissions. The authority and composition of these commissions have been fixed by the Revolutionary Council and by local organs of the state power. The national reconciliation commissions' duties also include supervision of the just execution of the conditions for reconciliation. The state and military authorities guarantee the security of all of those ready for peaceful and constructive talks, including the commanders of the opposition groups at the time of reconcilation. We are firmly observing and have observed this condition. We want to point out that great rights and authority have been awarded to the national reconciliation commissions at all levels. it is these commissions that are contacting and talking to the armed groups and to the refugees. They convene assemblies for making compromises and signing agreements for lasting peace in Afghanistan.

We request that you go to the border tribes and nationalities with special [words indistinct]. My point is that the U.S. Reagan Administration and Pakistan are trying by every means to create a rift between the tribes and the popular state and to criticize the reconciliation policy. Let our brothers hear the voice of reason. I would have liked to have gone to the tribal zones with a national reconciliation group. People are tired of war. In the meantime, the fact is that only by extending a hand to each other can the danger be eliminated, despite the ideological, economic, and political obstacles, which has caused our people's separation. I should say that, in particular, you outstanding social personalities, who have much life and state experience, are more capable than others of understanding the absolute necessity of peace — you do not know this, but you are actively engaged in helping your people.

The national reconciliation movement, from social and class viewpoints, has the duty to unite all social strata and groups, from nomads to private investors, from party members to those who do not support PDPA policy. Work and rank will be found for everyone in the great national reconciliation cause. We all learn to work from each other, by reconciliation. However, national reconciliation cannot come only from the party and state side. The opposition too should do its part. National reconciliation is not a one-way street. Thus, in consideration of the interests of all Afghan people, it is necessary for new powerful momentum to be given to the reconciliation process in accordance with its objectives and extraordinary decisions. It is necessary for all our peace-seeking activity to be seriously speeded up and to give an irreversible character to national reconciliation. To achieve this lofty goal, the decisive part belongs to the patriots included in the National Reconciliation Commission and, personally, to the credible personalities who have gathered in this hall. I wish you success in this great cause and in this Afghan and Islamic (?Jihad). Thank you. [applause]

Kabul Reports 1 Dead in Bus Bomb Explosion

LD011855 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Extremist criminals, enemies of our people's peace and tranquillity, this morning committed a shocking and inhumane action in Kabul, martyring one person and injuring nine others.

The BIA reported that at around 0800 today a bomb placed in a bus used to transport workers and employees at the Ministry of Education and Training printing house, exploded, killing one of our compatriots, who was on his way to work with a tender heart full of love [words indistinct] and earnest service for the country's science and culture. Nine other people who were passengers on the bus were injured. Seven of the wouinded were released after treatment; two were hospitalized.

The BIA report says that hundreds of Kabul citizens who witnessed the sad mishap expressed their repulsion for the criminal extremists and their satanic actions and asked the proper authorities to arrest and punish the perpetrators of this savage action.

The BIA report adds that the extremist opposition elements, whose criminal and subversive activities are being restricted, have become desperate to continue their shameful life. By embarking on barbarous actions against our civilian and defenseless compatriots, they shed our blood. Thus they want to damage the national reconciliation process that is destined to succeed and throw stones at the restoration of national peace.

[Words indistinct] righteous determination of the DRA to restore peace and to succeed in the policy of national reconciliation, sought by the majority of our compatriots, will definitely succeed; [words indistinct] the day will come when all the enemies' satanic designs on our people's tranquillity and peace will be frustrated, and peace and tranquillity will come to our revolutionary country.

Mujahidin Shoot Down Helicopter in Helmand
BK020637 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the mujahidin have shot down a Soviet-Kabul military helicopter in Helmand Province, killing all on board. In other operations in Herat, Badakhshan, and Helmand, the mujahidin have inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Kabul troops. At (Melgancher), they ambushed a convoy carrying supplies for the Army, destroying 15 tanks and armored vehicles.

Gandhi Leaves Delhi for 3-Day USSR Visit

BK020454 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0435 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, is on his way to Moscow on a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Mrs Sonia Gandhi and some of his cabinet colleagues.

Speaking to newsmen before his departure, Mr Gandhi said that his visit is one more step toward strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

He said he will have wide-ranging talks with the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, on important international and regional issues.

Answering a question, he said the supply of AWACS to Pakistan by the United States and Pakistan's nuclear program may also figure during his talks with the Soviet leader.

Mr Gandhi was seen off by his cabinet colleagues and others in New Delhi this morning.

During the visit, a comprehensive agreement on Indo-Soviet cooperation in science and technology will be signed. The prime minister has described the agreement as one more turning point in the relations between the two countries.

Mr Gorbachev and Mrs Gorbachev will be hosting a dinner for Mr Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi tonight. Visiting dignitaries will give a return dinner for Mr Gorbachev and Madame Gorbachev tomorrow.

Tomorrow, Mr Gandhi and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, jointly inaugurate the year-long Festival of India. Mr Gandhi will also meet his Soviet counterpart, Mr Ryzhkov, during his stay in Moscow. The prime minister will attend a ceremony to unveil a statue of Mrs Indira Gandhi at a square in Moscow named after her. Laying wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier are the other engagements of Mr Gandhi.

A high-level team of ministers and senior officials is accompanying the prime minister. They include Mr Narasimha Rao, Mr Tiwari, Mr Arjun Singh, Mrs Margaret Alva, and Mr K.P.S. Menon.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Visits Soviet Union

For Soviet media coverage of Prime Minister Gandhi's visit to Moscow, see the Near East & South Asia section of the 2 July *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

3 Pakistani Intruders, 1 Terrorist Killed

BK011609 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] In Punjab, three Pakistani intruders and a terrorist were killed in two separate incidents today.

The terrorist, found dead after an encounter with police last night near Jandiala in Amritsar District, has been identified as the dreaded terrorist Harvinder Singh alias Mathura Singh. He was responsible for a number of terrorist activities, including the killings of [member of Parliament] Mr Lalit Maken, Mr Arjun Das, and also [his involvement in] the Ludhiana bank dacoity.

More Meerut Violence; Police Firing Reported

BK011614 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, fresh violence has been reported from Meerut city. The state home secretary told our Lucknow correspondent that one person was killed when police opened fire to control a violent mob.

He said a DSP [deputy superintendent of police] and three PAC jawans [provincial armed constabulary soldiers] were injured when the mob threw explosives and brickbats at them. He said curfew will remain in force from 0700 tonight to 0400 tomorrow morning as a precautionary measure.

Meanwhile, a retired judge of the Allahabad High Court, Mr Gurcharan Lal, is to head one-man judicial enquiry commission into the Maliana incident [during which a police massacre was alleged during last month's communal riots near Meerut].

Factionalism Reported in Gurkha Movement

BK011259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] In West Bengal, a faction of the GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] suddenly called a bandh [strike] this afternoon. Markets, shops, and business establishments closed down their shutters; and vehicles went off the roads.

According to the district magistrate there was an explosion in the Kalimpong market area, but no one was injured.

As already reported, the GNLF leader, Mr Subhash Ghising, has reiterated that disciplinary action will be taken against those party members who indulge in any violence and arson after the withdrawal of the 13-day bandh on Monday.

Majlis Speaker on U.S. Escort of Kuwaiti Tankers

LD021057 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA — Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said on Wednesday that U.S. decision-making centers have devoted most of their time to making good on the mistakes made by the Reagan administration in the Persian Gulf. Despite the rash decision of the White House to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, those American officials who are wiser have realized that "the situation is very dangerous," he added.

The speaker made the remarks in a speech to a visiting group of officials and commanders of the combat-engineering units of the Construction Jihad here where he also noted the U.S. Administration has never before been so confused. "The American people are worrying what would happen tomorrow," Rafsanjani noted.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) noted that Reagan has become so helpless that he has announced in defence of himself that he was not a "lame duck".

"Reagan's sole ambition is to remain in power for the rest of his presidency," he noted. "These blows have been dealt on the U.S. by the Islamic Republic, not the Russians, the Britons, the Latin Americans or the Arabs."

On a possible Iran-U.S. confrontation in the Persian Gulf, the speaker reiterated that the Iranian people are very keen on fighting U.S. forces because they regard the U.S. as "the great satan" and "the cause of the war" in the region.

Speaker Rafsanjani said "if the U.S. enters a war against us the feature of the war will change and the Iranian people will further contribute to the war."

In Lebanon, Rafsanjani said, the world witnessed how bravely the Lebanese youth collapsed the walls of U.S. headquarters on the head of American Marines.

In conclusion, the Majlis speaker lauded the Construction Jihad members for their acts of bravery and their active role on the war fronts.

Revolution Guards Navy Chief Views Gulf Security

PM011507 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Jun 87 p 18

[Report on interview with Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] Naval Forces Deputy Commander Hoseyntash by unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] Hoseyntash began by commenting on the Persian Gulf and said: One of the interested parties in the Persian Gulf is Iraq. At present, that country finds itself incapable of countering the army of Islam, so it is trying to spread the war to other regional countries by causing tension. The Iraqi regime seeks to disrupt the Islamic Republic's economy through this tension. So far, thank God, this plan has not not been a success.

He then talked about Kuwaiti aid to Iraq and said: One of the countries in the Persian Gulf area which gives Iraq financial — and recently, military — aid is Kuwait. From the beginning of the war, Kuwait, on orders from the United States, started its financial aid to Iraq. It has recently started to give military aid as well. According to information we have received from reliable sources, Iraqi jet fighters use Kuwaiti bases to hit Islamic Republic interests in the Persian Gulf. Kuwait also gives military, economic, and other information about the Persian Gulf to Iraq. We discovered these facts following the arrest of several Kuwaiti seamen.

The deputy commander of the IRGC naval forces added: The fate of Kuwait's rulers is now tied to that of Saddam; so when the Saddam regime falls, the Kuwiait regime will also fall. Now, because of the tension in the Persian Gulf and because of that country's help for Iraq, Kuwaiti capitalists have started to take their money out of Kuwait. Also, because of the influence of the Islamic revolution in the region, the people of Kuwait oppose the Kuwaiti leaders' policies and have put them under a lot of pressure.

He said: The interests of the Islamic Republic dictate that we fight against any kind of tension in the region in order to establish security. Therefore, if the regional nations adopt a neutral position vis-a-vis the war, the Islamic Republic, with its power, will be able to establish security for the region as well as for the countries in the area.

He continued the interview by commenting on the presence of the U.S. fleet in the area. He said: The United States must have a widespread military presence in this region because of its own interests. Following the "Karbala-5" operations, which caused the destabilization of the Iraqi regime, the United States was forced to engage in some political-military playacting in order to comfort its own lackeys. Despite its declaration of neutrality to the whole world, is has been forced to prove that it supports the aggressive Iraqi regime.

This playacting has taken a turn from politics to military gestures, following the blowing up of a Soviet tanker by a mine and the attack on the *USS Stark* by Iraqi jet fighters. This has also confused the U.S. leaders. On the other hand, the rising tension in the Persian Gulf and the changing attitudes of the Soviets and U.S. allies with regard to the American military presence in the Persian Gulf have dragged the U.S. leaders into a deadlock. Now it seems that they are looking for an opportunity to leave the Persian Gulf in a dignified manner.

Hoseyntash then talked about the security of shipping in the Persian Gulf and said: It is only the countries around the Persian Gulf that can provide security for the waterway. It is not possible for oil tankers to move through the Persian Gulf, even with a U.S. naval escort. American propaganda is designed to fool the world.

The deputy commander of the IRGC Naval Forces then commented on the defensive and offensive powers of the IRGC. He said: As a first step, the IRGC depends on the limitless power of the people. Just as these forces have certain principles when fighting on land, they also follow certain methods at sea. In addition to that, the military system of the IRGC has been

designed in such a way that it can change methods in a short period of time. I must add here that our fighting is not limited to classic methods. We use all kinds of different methods in order to defeat the enemy. The most important principle for our self-sacrificing forces is that vulnerability does not count. For us, killing and being killed on the path to justice is a victory.

He added: Last Friday, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Chief 'Ali Delvari — leader of the Tangestan struggles — a maneuver was staged by the defenders of the Persian Gulf in Bushehr Province. There were 50 battalions of volunteer forces from the province which showed their military might.

He then commented on the growing numbers of IRGC naval bases and said: The IRGC naval force has an active presence in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. In this regard it has so far established four bases in sensitive areas of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

Hoseyntash added: In addition to this, the IRGC Navy is quickly expanding its bases in the Persian Gulf. It must be noted that at present all areas of the Persian Gulf, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are within range of the IRGC naval forces' shore-to-ship and surface-to-surface missiles. We are able to carry out military operations in these areas.

He talked about the IRGC's missile capability and said: Some of our needs are provided from abroad and some are made here. The Islamic Republic has had impressive successes in the field of missiles. Some of these successes are not yet known to the world. In addition to this, during the "Val Fajr-8" operations, the fighters of Islam took a considerable number of missiles as booty from three Iraqi missile bases. We will use these at an appropriate time against the enemies of Islam. We have widespread capabilities in this regard which the world knows nothing about. When the United States says that it will hit Iran's missile bases, it is only bluff and empty threats. We do not need a specific piece of land to use these missiles; they can be used under any circumstances.

Preparing these missiles to be fired from one spot takes about 2 hours. To prove this claim, I will use Iran's missile attack on Baghdad as an example. The Iraqi regime used all its facilities to find the launch location, and in the end it could not find the launchpad.

He noted: The IRGC Navy now has the power to destroy or occupy all sensitive areas of the Persian Gulf and its islands. It has presented plans for all of these and, in case of necessity, these areas can be destroyed or occupied by IRGC troops. The IRGC Navy has divided the southern areas of the country into three segments: Hormozgan and Sistan va Baluchestan Provinces; Bushehr Province; and Khuzestan Province. They will use these zones if necessary.

Hoseyntash then talked about the IRGC Navy's missions and said: Some of the defensive plans are based on joint decisions reached by the Supreme Defense Council, the IRGC Navy, and the Armed Forces, while some of the decisions are made separately. I must add that the IRGC Navy does not only carry out regular military operations but also undertakes commando operations. Like the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the IRGC naval forces have all the equipment necessary to carry out operations.

He concluded the interview by saying: Despite the empty threats of the United States and its politicians, it is quite possible that the leaders of that country may undertake some insane action, so we are taking the issue quite seriously. This is why we are completely ready. It is vital that the people be aware and deliver deadly blows on the war fronts to Saddam's rotten body. From 26 June through 1 July volunteer forces in the "Defenders of the Persian Gulf" corps will be moved to the fronts from various centers in order to help the other troops. In the meantime, some of these men will go to the Persian Gulf to counter any possible aggressive move by colonialist powers.

IRGC Spokesman Reports on Gulf Defense System

LD021104 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Bandar-e 'Abbas, Hormuzgan Prov., July 2, IRNA — A three-day seminar of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) commanders and officials of Imam Khomeyni's bureaus opened here Wednesday to discuss defensive programs in the Iraqi-imposed war and exchange views on the continuation of Muslim combatants operations as well as evaluating defensive plans for strategic ports and islands in the Persian Gulf.

IRGC Commander Mohsen Rezai'e in a speech elaborated on the present situation in the battlefronts, IRGC programs to extend Muslim combatants operations in the current year and strengthen positions of revolutionary forces inside Iraq to speed up overthrow of the Baghdad regime as well as IRGC's plans to defend the Persian Gulf.

At the end of the first session of the seminar IRGC spokesman 'Ali Reza Afshar told reporters the Baghdad regime's recent moves and Iraqi people's struggles especially in northern Iraq as well as superpowers presence in the Persian Gulf all indicate that a new phase has started which will determine the future of Iraq. He said the islands at the Strait of Hormuz and Persian Gulf have been equipped to suppress any attacks by foreign powers.

On U.S. threats to destroy IRGC missile bases in the Persian Gulf Afshar said "We have taken measures to minimize the vulnerability of these bases."

The IRGC spokesman stressed that Iran's defense system in the Persian Gulf is not dependent only on surface-to-sea missiles but that the destructive power of the missiles has increased by using missile-equipped boats. Furthermore, Afshar said Iran is in possession of equipments which by far are more efficient than missiles in confronting U.S. fleet.

Montazeri Address States Need for 'Holy War'

LD011447 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, a group of commanders, personnel and fighters of the 9th Badr Division,

Iraqi mujahidin belonging to the 9th Hamzah Brigade and the artillery training center, together with the great families of the martyrs of 28 June, and a number of ulema and Friday prayer leaders attending the Islamic Publicity Office Congress at Qom seminary, and people from various walks of life were received in Qom yesterday by Grand Ayatollah Montazeri.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri read verses from the Koran on the necessity and importance of holy war, praised the martyrs of 28 June, and expressed thanks for the sacrifices made by the victorious fighters of Islam, particularly the Iraqi brethren, in the battlefields of war of right against wrong. [passage omitted]

Stressing the importance of defense against the aggressors, the deputy leader said: The question of defense is a natural characteristic of human beings. The God Almighty has given all living creatures the means to defend themselves against an enemy. Any human being who does not defend himself or his convictions against tyrants and criminals is not a human being; such a person is a sinner in the school of the prophets. But if he defends and is killed, he is a martyr. [passage omitted]

Our duty is to wage a holy war for the defense of Islam and to save the Iraqi oppressed. This is the duty of the Iraqi brothers, whose possessions are under invasion by the infidels and the Ba'thists; their duty is very heavy and they are the ones who must shoulder a major part of the holy war.

Official Outlines New Conscription Regulations

LD011551 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Colonel Razmju, head of the National Conscription Department, in an exclusive interview with our correspondent, talked about the new regulations concerning general conscription and the increase in the period of military service. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Col Razmju, there is talk about an extra 6 months of service for those who are at the moment undertaking their military service. I ask you to explain to us the details of the length of military service.

[Razmju] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The period of military service is basically 2 years, with 1 of these being spent in the operational zones. This increase [as heard] is due to the fact that those who cannot go to the operational zones for certain reasons — either as the result of a decision of the Supreme Defense Council or due to medical reasons [words indistinct] the Supreme Defense Council has approved that those who are serving in a noncombative capacity will have their service extended by 6 months. If they serve for 1 year in the operational zones, their service will remain at 2 years. If they cannot go to the operational zone, they will serve 6 months more. This extra 6 months applies only to those who are exempt from fighting service, or who, according to a decision of the Supreme Defense Council, serve in other ministries or government organizations — organizations other than military forces. Even for those graduates who serve in other ministries, the service of these individuals will be extended by 6 months. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Regarding absentee conscripts, if they report to the authorities, as has been repeatedly announced according to previous laws, they will have to serve (?3 months more); but if they are arrested they will have to serve 6 months more. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The head of the National Conscription Department added that from now on the children of martyrs, of those missing-in-action, POWs, and the crippled will be issued certificates of exemption within 24 hours. Orders have also been issued to all conscription centers that the children of conscripts who have twice made use of exemptions and who for the third time cannot make use of permanent exemption -- due to the fact that a younger brother has reached the age of majority -- should be investigated so that if 1 year before the issuance of their first exemption they still possessed the requirements for exemption, that year should be regarded as part of their years of exemption and they should be issued with permanent exemption. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

At the end of his interview, he said: All conscripts born in 1348 [year starting 21 March 1969] should report to the conscription centers of their places of birth. If they report to centers other than their places of birth, they will be issued certificates to start their conscription 21 March 1988. If these conscripts report to conscription centers other than their places of birth later than this date, they will be regarded as absentees.

Velayati Comments on Terrorism, Kidnapped Germans

LD012201 Hamburg DPA in German 1929 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Osnabrueck (DPA) — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati has demanded services from the FRG in return for increased cooperation in the fight against terrorism. In an interview with the *Neue Osnabruecker Zeitung* (Thursday edition), Velayati said that if Bonn wants good relations with Tehran, the Germans should not grant asylum to those Iranian terrorists who had killed thousands in their homeland. "If Germany is really fighting against terrorism, it should expel the Iranian terrorists. That is what we expect."

In the case of the two Germans, Cordes and Schmidt, who were kidnapped in Lebanon, his country would continue to help purely for humanitarian reasons. "We will do the best we can in this matter, which does not mean, however, that we know the kidnappers," the minister stressed. His country condemns every action which causes harm to innocent people.

Former Diplomat in UK Comments on Recall

LD012216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Following the action taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in recalling its diplomatic staff and personnel from the Embassy in Britain, today 15

diplomats and staff of the Iranian Embassy in London and their families returned to Iran.

Mohammad 'Ali Kabir, the second secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Britain, told reporters: The Islamic Republic of Iran's action shows governments throughout the world that they should respect Iranian representatives and staff. The days are gone when the superpowers and colonizers enjoyed unilateral and discriminatory privileges and immunities.

He added: Foreign diplomats, specifically the diplomats of the Third World and particularly the African states, were overjoyed with the action taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran and vehemently and quietly attacked the discriminatory treatment of the Third World diplomats by the government of British (?lords).

In conclusion, Mohammad 'Ali Kabir said: The British prime minister's officials were deeply surprised at the decision and the sensitive reaction shown by the Islamic Republic of Iran; they lost the power of decisionmaking. In effect, this action of Islamic Iran will put an end to the age of special discriminatory privileges enjoyed by the colonizers and big powers in the world. It should be noted that out of the Iranian diplomatic staff in London only the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has remained in London.

Islamic Development Bank President Meets Musavi

LD012106 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi today expressed hope that Islamic states would finally become independent from the superpowers by establishing a common credit system. He also expressed regret that Third World countries were being pressured by their dlrs 1,000-billion foreign debts.

Speaking to visiting president of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Dr. Ahmad Muhammad 'Ali here, the premier described Iran's policy on not borrowing loans from the arrogant powers as "firm and decisive". He also said his government will consider Iran's membership in the Islamic Development Bank.

In response, the IDB president expressed hope that Iran would become a member of the bank. Appreciating an Iranian proposal on establishment of a Islamic common market, Muhammad 'Ali said that it was regrettable that the cultural and financial dependence of many Islamic states on foreign powers is a stumbling block in the way of realizing the proposal.

Holds Talks With Iravani

NC010835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali, the chief of the Islamic Development Bank, who is on a visit to Tehran at the invitation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, has met with Mr Iravani, minister of economic affairs and finance, at the ministry.

According to a Central News Unit report, in the course of this meeting, Mr Iravani referred to the international economic situation and the slump of raw materials in the world market and said: At present a favorable mechanism for regulating commodity prices does not exist among Islamic countries. Any plans for a joint commodities fund [sanduq], for example, have remained in abeyance until now, as they are thwarted by the oppressive governments, including that of the United States. He added: Our economic policy is based on the expansion of international trade links and their consolidation with Islamic countries. He then stressed the need to set up an Islamic common market. Mr Mohammad 'Ali expressed his pleasure at his visit and said: Despite economic opportunities and the extraordinarily abundant resources of the Islamic countries, these countries have unfortunately been the victims of an economic policy forced upon them by the industrial nations. An example of this is the fixing of raw material prices in the international market.

He then explained that the Islamic Development Bank is operated on Islamic lines and expressed the hope that the bank would be able to extend its activities in order to give the Muslim community greater economic scope and advance Muslim unity, with the assistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Council of Experts Continues Discussions

NC020535 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] The Central News Unit, citing the Council of Experts' Secretariat, reports that the third meeting of the fifth annual session of the council was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Ayatollah Meshkini. In this meeting, debate and discussion on Article 107 of the Constitution was resumed, as had been proposed earlier. According to this report, the Council of Experts will meet again this afternoon.

Further Reportage on Visit of SFRY Finance Official

Meets With Behzad Nabavi

LD011827 Tehran IRNA in English 1443 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — Visiting Yugoslav Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovic met with Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi here Wednesday where he announced his country's readiness to transfer technological know-how for manufacture of various wagons, trucks, spare parts and some industrial components to Iran. Behzad Nabavi said in reply that Iran is determined to make a drastic change in its industries and that Yugoslavia could play a key role in this regard. The two also emphasized on the need to further expand Tehran-Belgrade economic and technical cooperation. [passage omitted]

Confers With Khamene'i

LD012024 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i told visiting Yugoslav Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovic here Wednesday that Iran places great emphasis on expansion of its

relations with progressive countries. The president said that both Iran and Yugoslavia, in view of their membership in the Non-aligned Movement, should further strengthen their common outlooks on international issues.

President Khamene'i said the most important achievements of Iran's foreign relations policy is its independence from big powers and this is why Iran attaches importance to the political independence of other countries.

In response, the Yugoslav finance minister briefed the president on the outcome of his talks with other Iranian officials which he described as "positive".

Meets With Besharati

LD012032 Tehran IRNA in English 1802 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — Visiting Yugoslav Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovic met with Iranian acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati here today where he said Yugoslavia attaches great importance to its relations with Iran and is willing to establish long-term cooperation with it.

Besharati said in reply that Iran places special importance on its ties with Yugoslavia because the two countries are members of the Non-Aligned Movement. Since the victory of the 1979 revolution, the Islamic Republic has taken long strides towards expansion of Tehran-Belgrade relations, the acting foreign minister said.

On the Persian Gulf issue, Besharati said the superpowers wanted to put pressure on Iran in the region. But, he noted, Iran's determination to defend herself against foreign powers is "unchangeable". The acting foreign minister stressed that Iran will undoubtedly be victorious.

Oil Export Agreement Signed

LD012029 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — Iran is to export 500,000 tons of crude oil to Yugoslavia over a one-year period which can be increased to one million tons if mutually agreed.

The agreement was reached during a meeting between visiting Yugoslav Finance Minister Svetozar Rikanovic and Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh here today where the Yugoslav official said that his country is trying to expand its trade relations with Iran.

Noting that Yugoslavia is also to purchase other Iranian goods besides oil, Rikanovic said that Belgrade is ready to provide Iran with technical cooperation.

In reply Aqazadeh expressed satisfaction on trend of expansion of Tehran-Belgrade economic ties and called for further cooperation particularly on oil industries projects.

In the meeting Aqazadeh was invited to visit Yugoslavia, which was accepted, the date to be set later. [passage omitted]

'Letter of Understanding'

LD012036 Tehran IRNA in English 1843 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — Iran and Yugoslavia signed a letter of understanding in Tehran Wednesday agreeing on a balanced trade between the two countries, and a larger share of non-oil goods in Iran's overall exports to that country. The letter also includes agreements in principle on customs regulations, banking and tariffs between Iran and Yugoslavia.

According to the letter Iran's non-oil exports to that country will be equivalent to 25 percent of the total value of imports from Yugoslavia. The letter also foresees such matters as transfer of technology, and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of industires, energy, mining, agriculture and communications.

The Yugoslav Minister of Finance Svetozar Rikanovic and the Iranian Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Mohammad-Javad Iravani expressed pleasure ove the letter and expressed identical views at a press conference here Wednesday on how the two countries can further their mutual relations for the purpose of countering that part of international relations which discriminate against the Third World nations.

Meanwhile, it was also agreed that Iran Air and the Yugoslav airlines review outlooks for cooperation in the future. [passage omitted]

Groups of 'Defenders of Gulf' Depart for Front

Convoy From Tabriz

LD011520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The Central News Unit correspondent has sent a report from Tabriz on the dispatch of the first group of "Defenders of the Persian Gulf" from East Azarbayjan Province to the battlefields, which you will now hear:

[Unidentified correspondent] In the wake of threats by the world devourer, America, concerning trouble in the Persian Gulf and for the purpose of defending against any likely aggression [as heard], the first convoy of "Defenders of the Persian Gulf," comprising volunteer forces of specialized fighters from all over East Azarbayjan Province left Tabriz for operational zones this morning to join other fighter brothers and to prove to the entire world that the problems of this region concern only the countries of the Persian Gulf zone. No other power has permission to interfere in such problems, and in case of any trouble they will be crushed by the fighters of Islam.

While the fighters were being seen off by a large group of people of Tabriz and the great families of the martyrs, they displayed their combat strength as they chanted the crushing slogans "War, war until victory" and "The Persian Gulf of Iran is Reagan's burial ground."

'Vanguard' Forces From Yadz

NC020658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, in order to continue increasing the presence of the combatant mobilization forces on the fronts of right versus wrong, a large group of trained and experienced volunteer forces from Yazd Province, under the name of the "Vanguards of the Defenders of the Gulf," left for the operational areas.

In conjunction with the dispatch of the Al-Mahdi (AS) Corps and the "Defenders of the Persian Gulf" to the war zones of our country, a large group of noble fighters from Chahr Mahall va Bakhtiari was sent to the operational sectors to combat the enemies of Islam and to defend the ideals of the Islamic revolution. Reports state that numerous combat-specialist groups left for the battlefronts from Hamadan and Sari.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Sardasht Suburbs Bombed

LD011636 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — Several Iraqi warplanes bombed some points in the suburb of the border town of Sardasht, West Azarbayjan Province, while foreign mediamen were inspecting chemically bombed areas of the town this afternoon.

Four densely populated locations in Sardasht were chemically bombed by Iraqi planes last Sunday in which 10 civilians were martyred and 650 others, mainly children and old people wounded.

Communique No 2,884

LD011649 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, July 1, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was shot down north of Panjwin theater, northwestern fronts, by Iranian anti-aircraft fire at 06:23 GMT Wednesday, said a military communique here today.

The 2884th Joint Staff communique said that at least 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 10 enemy gun emplacements, one munitions dump and several vehicles were destroyed in parts of the southern fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie forces yesterday.

Exchange of artillery fire continued throughout the fronts Tuesday raging somewhat more heavily in Sardasht and Hajj 'Umran, northwestern fronts where Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and a large number of their bunkers and observation posts together with several vehicles were set afire.

Parts of Iraqi positions were set ablaze and over 10 enemy gun emplacements and look-out posts together with a number of their vehicles and munitions dumps destroyed in areas overlooking Sumar, western fronts, yesterday when hit by Iranian artillery fire.

Iranian artillery fire checked movement of Iraqi motorized units in Mehran, western fronts, Tuesday. Reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters as well as movement of enemy armoured units in Hoseyniyeh, southern fronts, were also disrupted yesterday.

Muslim forces of Iran smashed a heavy Iraqi counterattack in heights around Sardasht theater, northwestern fronts, Monday, inflicting substantial losses in men and equipment on the attacking enemy troops, the communique concluded.

Iraqi Tank Battalions Destroyed

LD011655 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] In the course of the latest victorious operations by the combatants of Islam in the western operational sectors of the country, more than three tank battalions belonging to the Ba'thist Iraqi Army have been totally destroyed. An informed source in the ground forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, while announcing this piece of news to the Islamic Republic News Agency,said:

The victorious combatants of Islam, in the course of the various stages of their latest successful operations in the west of the country, in addition to destroying totally three tank battalions of the enemy, set ablaze more than 130 armored personnel carriers, and light and heavy vehicles, destroying them. Also, in the process of these operations, 60 percent of various armored equipment of the enemy, including several modern T-65 and T-59 tanks, and also 50 various types of mortar launchers, were taken intact as booty by the combatants of Islam.

1,500 Iraqi Casualties

LD011750 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Bakhtaran, July 1, IRNA — The "Fath-7" guerrilla operations launched in a 400 square kilometer area, 60 kms deep inside Iraq still continue with Iranian Muslim combatants holding the upper hand.

Some 1,500 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 120 enemy tanks and vehicles destroyed during the operations.

In the first stage of the operations, Iranian Muslim combatants, after surrounding the eastern Iraqi towns of Halabjah and Sayyid Sadiq, Al-Sulaymaniyah Province, infiltrated the towns destroying government and military buildings.

Forty five POWs have been transferred to safe places behind the fronts from among enemy captives of the operations.

President Jaywardene Receives Gandhi Message

BK011615 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit, met the Sri Lankan president in Colombo this evening and conveyed to him a message from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Our Colombo correspondent, Plaban Majumder, reports that Mr Dixit briefed President Jaywardene on India's assessment of the situation in Sri Lanka. The Indian envoy returned to the island yesterday after consultations in New Delhi.

The second Indian relief ship *Bhoruka-2*, which arrived in Kankesanturai on Sunday, has not yet berthed at the port for unloading the essential supplies for the people of Jaffna. The ship, with 500 [metric] tons of relief materials on board, was to have been unloaded this morning, but it is still anchored in the outer harbor. Reports say that other Sri Lankan ships are presently berthed in the port.

Meanwhile, India has denied that the Indian Red Cross officials accompanying the relief mission in Jaffna are compiling a list of human rights violations by the security forces. Reacting to such allegations in a section of the press in Sri Lanka, the Indian High Commission said in a statement that the officials had strictly adhered to the task of distributing of the supplies.

Tamil Bomb Expert Reportedly Killed in Attack

BK011155 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The man responsible for devising the Pettah car bomb was killed in Tuesday's [as heard] attack on the LTTE's [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] Muttur base in Trincomalee.

A government spokesman said that the bomb expert, identified as Kumarasuryan Muridaran alias Muthiah alias Muthuswamy, is also believed to have been responsible for the car bomb that inflicted considerable damage in the Batticaloa bazaar some months ago.

The spokesman said that the attack on the Tiger base in Muttur had also caused the life of Batticaloa leader Newton as well as Gajendran, the district leader of the area. He said the LTTE's Batticaloa leaders are fleeing for safety to Jaffna, deserting the rank and file.